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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,729.—New Series] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 24, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Date of Sailing. 3-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th May	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	......	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11060
28th "	OCEANA	6610	......	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Beggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	G. Bartole	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S Cliunak	1st July 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	25th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	P. Giurgevich	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 24th May	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 27th May	9 a.m.	(direct)
DUMRA	1,695	Fri. 28th May	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 24th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Ab bas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

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Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
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Albert Building, Hornby Road

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 908	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ...... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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AGENT;
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

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(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

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Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.

Cebu.
Shanghai.
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Colon.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs. 15/8
"	7½ "	" 22
"	9 "	" 30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7¼ ins.	Rs. 26
"	8½ "	" 36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches .... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ...... Rs. 70.

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Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.
"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

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THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

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Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar,

Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,

Nuwera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;
Bombay;
Karachi.
Calcutta;
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak);
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpur
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Phillippines).
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Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. GREIG.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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PENANG.

RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "AFRICA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of RAMDAS SAMJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

KUVERJI SAMJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, employed in the service of Mr. Khatau Makanji, residing at Holi Chukla, within the Fort, on behalf of Nathibai, the minor daughter of the said deceased........ ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 18th day of May, 1909.
MESSRS. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and District Engineer, Poona.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th April, 1909.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for KEROSINE OIL" are invited to reach the Manager's Office, Naulakha P. O., Lahore, up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, 3rd June, 1909, (at which time, place and date they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for the supply of the following Kerosine Oils:—

1. "Snowflake" as equally Superior Brand, 150° 30,000 cases.
2. "Chester", "Anchor", Gold Mohur" or equal quality, 125° 15,000 cases.

Tenderers to State which brands they propose to supply.

2. The rate Tendered to include delivery in Port Trust Oil Godown, at Karachi (Keamari), and Tenderers must be prepared, to commence supplies immediately on acceptance of Tender.
3. Full, sound and unstained cases only will be accepted.
4. No particular form of Tender is necessary.
5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
N.-W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
N.-W. Railway, Naulakha.
Dated 4th May, 1909.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
[69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.]

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES

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Two shows nightly. Commencing at 7-30.
New Programme every Saturday.

LAST WEEK	ANOTHER
LAST WEEK	BIG
LAST WEEK	COMIC
LAST WEEK	PROGRAMME.
LAST WEEK	

OTHERS LEAD.
WE FOLLOW WITH THE LATEST.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

BEFORE IT IS
TOO LATE
PAY A VISIT TO
THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
With novelties to the end.
THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.
If you have visited the EXCELSIOR go again,
IF YOU HAVE NOT,
GO AT ONCE
and see our NEW PROGRAMME.
USUAL TIME. USUAL PRICES.

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Every Night from 5 to 11-30 p. m.
Admission and one Slide
Anna One only.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
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SCOTCH WHISKY.

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Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

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and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
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H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FUSSELLS CREAM and MILK GREEN BUTTERFLY BRAND.—The finest obtainable. Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices of Milk -/7 per tin and Cream -/9 per tin.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, harbour excursions, towing, etc., always available a fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI and Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application. to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 160, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1623, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co., undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services, especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay, Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, as a TUTOR and COMPANION to Kumars, in a Native State. Salary according to qualifications with prospects of promotion. Apply to X, care of this Paper.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, almiras, dining, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, hat and book stands, sideboards, iron safes, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., chest of drawers.

2 Smith Premier No. 1 Typewriters and 1 The Salter typewriter.

3 Typewriters by Remington, 1 by Remsho and 1 by Williams.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Automobile motor cycle 3½ h. p. 2 cylinder in working order.
1 French-polished rubber-tyred shigram.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Double-seated brougham.
1 Bitch, cross between English Greyhound and
1 Rampur hound, age about 5 years, has had three litters.

The property of G. M. Jackson, Esqr.

4 Bitches, all with good pedigree, viz. "Daphne," "Norfolk Nettle," "Diamond II," "Kennery Belle."

The above animals can be seen at Messrs. Stephen's Stables at Girgaum and their pedigree may be inspected at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Clarke House, next to Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, Fort, near the Wellington Fountain, the valuable and handsome French polished teak-wood and black-wood dining drawing, office and bedroom furniture by Devjee Canjee, Robert and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored side-board and dinner waggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, cabinets, iron bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, cozy corner seat, zoonda almira-pictures, door curtains, Italian cane furniture, Brussel's carpets, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, cheval glass, large lot of law, medical, and engineering books, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th MAY.

On FRIDAY, the 28th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Gymkhana Chambers, 2nd Floor, Waudby Road, Fort, opposite the Tata Mansions, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, made to order, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner wagons, richly carved drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk, side and corner cabinets, tile toped teapoys, bedsteads, almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, clothes press, sweet-toned cottage piano, sewing machines, iron safe with Chubb's patent lock on stand, bicycle, typewriter, oil paintings, glass show case, carpet and rugs, bronze figures, and jardineers, China jars, glassware, crockery ware, best platedware, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, flower pots, etc., the property of W. H. Hussey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 861 of 1908.

Bai Mani and another.......Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Dwarkadas Chhotalal......Defendant.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1909, at 3-30 p.m. (S T.), the following gold ornaments in the matter of the above suit:

Gold ornaments, such as wank, kodas, patli, bangles, necklaces, sanklas, pouchi, false pearl and ruby nose-rings, diamond nose-ring, gold ring, sleeve buttons, ivory bangles, box, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH MAY, 1909.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Carroll Road and Elphinstone Road.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioners, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetjee, Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mahomed Hoosein Adamji and Amanbai, widow of Adamji Pirbhai Jabra, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the identure of transfer of mortgage, dated the 4th day of February, 1908, and the indenture of further charge, dated the 21st day of February, 1908, respectively, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate lying and being at Carroll Road and Elphinstone Road without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 485 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 381, 537, New No. 12,417, and New Survey No. 1-2,633, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses or chawls standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2,509 (1), 2,510 (1) and 2,510 (3) and Street Nos. 21, 22 and 22B, and bounded on the east by the said Carroll Road, and thereafter by B. B. & C. I. Railway Line, on the west by the property of Abba Hajee Abdoola, on the north by a watercourse, and on the south by the Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys, for the vendors at their office in Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 24TH MAY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, No. 10, Sergent House, 2nd floor, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, blackwood open carved furniture, rich mirror back cabinets, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, teapoys, tables, etc., etc., the property of Q. Quintaba, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH MAY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD IRON, WOOD AND GRAIN SWEEPINGS, etc.

At the Prince's and Victoria Docks Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the Superintendent, P. and V. Docks, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1909, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

A large lot of old wood, old iron, grain sweepings and similar other unserviceable stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers, the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away on payment of the usual Government duty within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 24TH MAY, 1909.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantees. A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

DETACHED TERRACE-ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
[No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m. (B. T.), in Moolji Jaitha Piece-goods Market, Chok Gully, in the shop of the new Kaiser-e-Hind S. and W. Company, Ltd., and by order of the Agents of the said Company and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. E. Ellisa Sassoon:—

62 bales grey shirtings, No. 1, yards 48.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH MAY, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

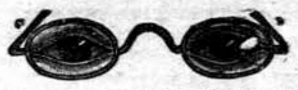
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 21, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 22, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 13/16		3/16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	63	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		1/16
do. in New York	52 3/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Sin	ce 1st April.
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 3/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1-4d.—1/8.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay	£160,000
Silver to Bombay	£ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quieter.
Futures	Easier.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	9,000
Mid-Americans	5·85—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 11-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74	5·75	5·80	5·76	5·74
—04	—04	—04	—05	—05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·72	5·71	5·71	5·71	
—05	—05	—05	—05	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	19,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	10,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
Do to Continent	2,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·75 — 05
Futures—Month of July 11·10—10 }
Do. Oct. 10·83—09 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to longs unloading.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 7/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 11·29—04
Do. Oct. ... 10·81—03
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London	8,140 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	89,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	90,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	35,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	2,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	501,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	326,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London	d. 4 23/64
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Liverpool—Sellers	d. 5 9/32
Months—June-July	
Fair Red Cooconadas—C. I. F.—London	d. 4 5/32
Cocanadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London	d. 4 17/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat,—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 May—Sellers—Firm

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 7/8 June-July—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—44—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8—1-8
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 6 1-4d.—Value.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69
Yellow Metal	5 7-8d.

Arrivals :—
"Circassia," "Worsley Hall."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] 22ND MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 61,500	Port Said	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	IndianSpecie Bank
1 Bundle Rupees.	500	Muscat	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees.	2	Verawal	
4 Packages Rs ...	6,750	Lamoo	A & J Laljee
1 Parcel Sovs ...	4,417	Zanzibar	S Cassam
1 Bag Gold Coins	1,200	Marseilles	B Castoorchand &Co
Rupees	12		
4 Parcels Silver.	36	London	Yokobama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	21	23,112
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	12	14,286

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent.	"	29th May.
Bank of Bombay...	6 per cent.	"	13th May.
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	"	26th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
There has not been much done to-day in this market. Rates opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits but few bills have been offered. The wire quotation is unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. at which there are no buyers, and possibly ready business has been done at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177

Government Paper :—
The market opened quiet to-day at 94 7-16 for cash and the settlement. There was scarcely any business in the morning but before the close there were some small sellers down to 94 5-16 at which the market closes quiet. Calcutta market is advised as 94 7-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·5
1st Settlement	"	94·5

Bullion :—
On Friday the price of Bar silver in London fell 1-16 to 24 1-4 ready and 24 3-16 for delivery in two months forward. New York was 1-8 lower at 52 3-4. Locally the market has been steady opening at 62 5-8 ex-duty at which we close. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	62	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Prices are steady for old crop contracts, while New Crop rates are rather easier. There is little doing beyond a few settlements for May delivery, and the usual satta business in New Crop in the bazaar.

Ready cotton continues steady. There was a moderate demand at Colaba by mills. Exporters are offering to sell.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach... ...	261/2	May.
Good M. G. Broach	258 1/2	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti...	254	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	251/2	"
Fine M. G. Khagaum-Akola ...	247	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti......	247	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	242	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	236	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	242	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	241	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	196 1-2	Jan.1910.
Good Westerns	240	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	259	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	15,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
5·78	5·79	5·84	5·81	
+04	+04	+04	—05	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·78	5·76	5·74	5·74	5·74
+04	+04	+03	+03	+03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate demand and we quote :

Ready	Rs.	7 15 0 B. T.
May ... — ...	"	8 5 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady with a fair enquiry and prices are as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 0 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 12 0 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 10 0 "
Brown Delhi, ...	"	7 12 6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 15 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.
Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	32 0 0
Forward...	Rs.	6 6 0 R. T.

Tone.—Firm.
Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24 8 0

Tone.— Quiet but steady.
Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6 2 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.
WHEAT —
The market is firmer and prices are improving.
We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6 8 0 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	"	6 4 6 "
Soft red	"	43 0 0

LOCAL YARNS—
There is no change to report in this market. Mills are asking high rates which China buyers will not pay. The China markets are quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	77
Indian Specie Bank	57 1-2

Mills :—

Century	287 1-2
Crescent	102 3-4
David	416 1-4
Currimbhai mills	1,060 June.
Kohinoor	735
Maneckji Petit	3,077 1-2 June.
Phœnix	92 1-2
Hindustan Mill	200 June.

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar...	485
New Mofussil	715

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	283
Badham Pile & Co	183
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary..	104
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference.	148
Bombay Flour Mill	877 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,075
Treacher and Co	632 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,700 bales.
Wheat	24,327 cwts.
Linseed	12,782 "
Rapeseed	7,209 "
Gingellyseed	428 "
Poppyseed...	4,451 "
Groundnuts	1,415 "
Castorseed	1,522 "
Rice	131,986 "
Myrabollams	2,286 "
Cottonseed	5,842 "
Mowraseed...	270 "
Gram	3,601 "
Joowar	334 "
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 22.] [BOMBAY, MAY 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols........	85 1/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 3/4		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London........	24 1/8		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16		1/8
Do. in New York	52 1/2		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 1/2	01	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st ultimo.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 1/2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills..................	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills..................	2 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 13-16d.
Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.
Bar Gold 77s. 9 1-4d. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Dull, steady.
Futures	... Easier.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	*10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... 15,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·87+02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	8 11-16 unchgd.

*Sales increased yesterday by 6,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·71	5·73	5·78	5·74	5·72
—03	—02	—02	—02	—02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·71	5·70	5·69	5·69	
—01	—01	—02	—02	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 18,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 3,000 "
Do. to Continent... ...	... 5,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·65—10.
Futures—Month of July 11·02—08 }
Do. do. Oct. 10·76—07 } Advanced early on bullish week end figures and declines later owing to longs unloading.

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—10 7-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·18—11
Do. do. October, 10·68—12
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	3,570,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian	212,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	12,870,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	62,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	82,000 "
"	Actual Exports	4,000 "
"	Week's Imports	57,000 "
"	Stock	1,120,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 "
"	Sold on Speculation	nil
"	Sold for Exportation	200 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,100 "
"	Actual Exports	600 "
"	Week's Imports	1,000 "
"	Stocks	11,000 "
Afloat	American	150,000 "
"	Indian	6,000 "

WHEAT.

White Karachi, June-July 42 1-4 London—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore 42 5/8 May-June.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 47 1-8 June-July, Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality) 7 7/8 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 6 1-2d.

WOOL.

Closing report, ... 31,000 Sold
Vicanere 1st white highest price 11d.
Vicanere 1st White lowest price 7 1-2d.
Vicanere ordinary lowest price 7 1-4d.
Vicanere ordinary highest price 6 1-4d,
Candahar first white highest price 8 3-4d.
Candahar first white lowest price 7 1-2d.
Candahar ordinary highest price 7 1-4d.
Candahar ordinary lowest price 6 1-4d,
Bisanere white highest price 7d.
Bisanere white lowest price 6d.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales hemp R Ruttonji; 502 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 37 cwts turmeric, T Canji; 40 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Elysia s—24 bales wool, R Rampratab; 3 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 6 bales wool and 39 bales goat hair, A H Mahomed & Co; 15 bales wool, F. Khoopchund; 100 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts wheat and 1,621 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros, 23 bales goat hair wool R M Kooka; 11 bales wool, R Rampratab.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—840 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—25 bales hemp, E. Oomersey; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Locksby Hall s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Bardistan s—122 cwts gum R Damji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—1 package carpet, Grindlay Groom and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djiboute s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton and 10,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Bardistan s—8,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MALMO.

Vigo s—2 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Vigo s—4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templer s—800 cwts horns, E. Mahomed.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—250 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 715 bales cotton A Blasscheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 199 cwts myrabollams, Lehuhart and Bros; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—58 cwts fennelseed M Vassonji ; 4 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 35 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Persia s—25 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Devanha s—100 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co

FOR KOBE.

Davanha s—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton B. Shamji and Co.
Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1,500 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Persia s—200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 24th May.

89. Monday the 24th inst.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p. m.

90. Medals—Medals &c sent in for engraving have been received and Members are requested to apply for them as early as possible.

91. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6574 Vol G S Sturrock, "G" Coy from 5th June 1909 to 5th January 1910.

92. Resignation—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength :—
No 6201 Cyclist W Mackay, "E" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE post of Superintendent of Industrial and Technical Institutions, recently sanctioned for Bengal by the Secretary of State, will be filled up by an officer selected in England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

Final forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1908-09. On an average of five years ending 1906-07, the area under wheat in the Punjab has represented some 29·5 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India.

The season.—The monsoon rainfall during July and August was much above the normal all over the Province. Good or heavy rain was also general in early September except in the Delhi division, and in the districts of Ludhiana, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur where the monsoon ceased rather abruptly. Inundation canals worked well in the autumn, and river inundations were adequate. There was therefore an abundance of soil moisture for wheat sowings. Agricultural operations were, however, seriously hampered by a severe general outbreak of malarial fever. In the Salt Range, there was a further difficulty on account of the heavily saturated condition of the soil. These two causes prevented the cultivators from making the most of their opportunity. The winter rains have been most disappointing. In the fourth week of December there were light but useful showers in the Salt Range, the submontane districts and parts of Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwala. Two light falls on the 10th and 27th of January were confined to the submontane and adjoining districts from Sialkot southwards and to the Jumna valley. A few showers were received in the submontane districts early in February. But the Central and South-western Punjab remained practically rainless until February 20th, when the first general fall was recorded. The quantities registered were sufficient in the North Punjab, very light in Gurgaon, Rohtak, Delhi and fair over the rest of the Province. A good shower in March would have been of the greatest value, but, unfortunately, there was no further precipitation of any importance until April 10th when a week's wet weather set in. This rain was extremely untimely, and was the cause of some damage in the eastern half of the Province where most of the wheat had been cut and a large portion of the crop was on the threshing floor. Little or no harm was done in the Central and South-west Punjab, as the harvest had only just begun and the greater part of the crop was standing. In the Salt Range, where the harvest does not commence until the first week in May, the crop has benefited to some extent. Summing up with far too much rain before sowing and at harvest time, and too little during the period of growth, the climatic conditions have been most tantalising. The latter defect was, however, very largely counteracted by the abundance of soil moisture left by the monsoon.

Calamities of the season.—The greatest loss has accrued from the difficulties which beset the cultivator at sowing time, as, owing to malaria and the excess of soil moisture, sowings fell short of the maximum wheat area by about a million acres. The winter rains were most in defect in the central and southern districts, where the shortage amounted to from 30 to 75 per cent. of the normal. But the reserves of moisture in the soil were sufficient to mature a good crop on irrigated land and an average to fair crop on dry land. The effect of the April rainfall has been reported to be rather serious in the following districts:—Delhi and Karnal, 25 per cent. loss ; Rohtak 16 per cent ; Gurgaon Ferozepore, Amritsar and Montgomery, 10 per cent. But the area under wheat in Delhi, Karnal, Rohtak and Gurgaon is comparatively small. No material harm was done in the important districts, and it is not improbable that the extent of the damage in some of the districts mentioned above may prove to be less than the first estimate. For the whole Province, the total loss was below 5 per cent. A large increase in the unirrigated area and a decline in the irrigated area were to be expected with reference to the seasonal conditions. The total area is 8 per cent. above that of last year and 1 per cent. short of the quinquennial average. The first and second forecasts indicated a larger area approaching more nearly to the 9,100,100 acres of 1906-07, but sufficient allowance had apparently not been made for the effects of widespread malaria and water-logging. The decrease compared with the quinquennial average is heaviest in the Delhi, Jullundur and Lahore divisions, with shortages of 15·5 and 8 per cent., respectively. The Multan division shows an increase of 13 per cent., and a normal area was sown in the Rawalpindi division. Corresponding district figures which are of interest are :—

Multan, + 55 ; Montgomery, + 16 ; Hoshiarpur, + 15 ; Dera Ghazi Khan, + 12 ; Rohtak, — 32 ; Hissar, — 29 ; Delhi and Jullundur, — 20 ; Karnal, — 18; Gurdaspur, — 15.

Yield.—The total outturn, after allowing for damage reported from certain districts by the rain which fell in the second half of April, is estimated at 2,723,099 tons, this being 22·5 per cent. more than last year when the outturn was 2,222,789 tons and 94 per cent. less than the quinquennial average. As the last five years include some excellent harvests the present crop may be regarded as good. The figures by divisions show that the gross yield of the Multan division is 9 per cent. above the quinquennial average. There is, however, a falling off in all other divisions amounting to 12 per cent. in Rawalpindi and Lahore, 17 per cent. in Jullundur and 33 per cent. in Delhi. Outturns on irrigated land are generally from good to normal. For unirrigated land, the following percentages on the normal are reported from those districts which have large dry areas under wheat :—Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Gujrat, 100 ; Sialkot and Rawalpindi, 95 ; Shahpur and Muzaffargarh, 90 ; Gujranwala, Jhelum and Attock, 85 ; Ferazepore, Amritsar, Lahore and Dera Ghazi Khan, 80 ; and Kangra, 75.

Date of commencement of harvest.—General harvesting began on the following dates in representative districts in each division :—

Delhi irrigated 5th April, unirrigated 1st April, normal ; Jullundur 15th April, normal ; Lahore 15th April, normal ; Rawalpindi 10th April, normal ; Multan 11th April, normal. The April rain, however, caused a temporary suspension of harvesting operations, which have extented much later into the season than usual.

Prices.—Prices opened at Amritsar at 10 1-2 seers per rupee in May 1908, remained steady until September, and then hardened to 8 1-2 seers at the end of November. This rate was maintained with slight fluctuations till the end of the year, the closing figure being 8 3-4 seers in April, 1909. At Ferozepore the starting price was 8 1-2 seers on May 1st, 1908. There was a fall to 10 seers during the monsoon followed by a rise to 8 seers in November. This high rate continued until the end of February, when there was a gradual downward movement. At the end of April, the rate was 10 seers per rupee. Prices have ruled abnormally high throughout the year. This is to be ascribed to a variety of causes, including, a very short wheat crop in 1907-08, scarcity in the United Provinces, the part failure of cereals in the Punjab in the autumn, and a strong demand for wheat for the European market.

Exports.—The total wheat exports during the year 1908, amounted to only 305, 341 tons compared with 1,296,007 tons in 1907. The following off was mainly in the first half of the year. This is the lowest export since 1900 when the quantity was 181,412 tons. The figures indicate clearly the very indifferent character of the 1907-08 crop, and the general shortage of food stocks in the Province.

Native States.—Returns have been received from the 9 Native States of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Mandi, Saket and Maller Kotla. These show an area of 1,079,000 acres compared with 1,084,500 acres last year and a gross outturn of 334,176 tons against 265,652 tons in 1907-08.

MALARIA INQUIRY IN BOMBAY.

The Government of Bombay has issued the following note .—

Government have appointed Dr. Charles Bentley to carry on enquiry in connection with the epidemic of Malaria in the City of Bombay. Dr. Bentley had been investigating Malaria in India for some years and will conduct the enquiry on the lines adopted by Captain A. G. McKendrick, M.B., I.M.S.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt" were:—General E. A. H. Alderson, C. B., Mrs. Alderson, Captain the Hon. C. A. J. Annesley, Brigadier-General Kelly, Brigadier-General A. Phayre, Hon. Mr. H. H. E. Procter, Mrs. Procter, Hon. Mr. Justice A.H.S., Reed, and Sir George Sutherland.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

PETERS—May 12, at No. 10, Judah Ezekiel Street, Rangoon, to Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Peters, a son.

DEATHS.

BIRCH - May 11, at Multan, Staff Sergeant William Ebdon Birch, Overseer, Military Grass Farm Department, from enteric fever, aged 33 years.

FOY—May 15, at his residence, Dehra Dun, of heart failure, Louise Wilhelmina Christiana, widow of the late Arthur Foy of Cawnpore, at the age of 72 years and 11 months.

MOYLE—May 9, at Maulmain, James Copley Moyle, Barrister-at-law, R. I. P.

MARSHALL—May 19, at Madras, Edward Francis, the dearly beloved youngest son of the late Joseph James Marshall and Mary Bridget, his wife, aged 13 years.

THOMPSON—May 9, at Shalimar, of heat apoplexy, Gilbert Lionel, son of G. Thompson, B. L., London, aged 36 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 2-6m., 3-6a. Low water, 7-54m., 9-21a.
Meeting of Hindus, Javer Bagh, Kalbadevi Road, re Celebration of Empire Day, 8 and 9 a. m.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an Elective Port Trustee, 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "And the men did their work faithfully."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogre, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, May 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets. 7h. 9m. High water, 2-52m., 3-52a. Low water, 8-36m., 10-25a.
Wednesdy, May 26.—Marsland Price and Co., statutory general meeting, Apollo Street, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 3-45m., 4-41a. Low water, 9-26m., 11-40a.
Thursday, May 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 4-50m., 5-34a. Low water, 10-33m.
Friday, May 28.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 6-19m., 6-31a. Low water, 0-45m., 11-57a.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire broke out in the blow room of the Naranji Mills, Ferguson road, on Friday. The appliances for extinguishing fire in the mill were set to work and the fire was got under control before it could spread to other departments. The damage by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 3,000. The origin of the fire is believed to be friction caused by some hard substance coming in contact with the machinery.

BOMBAY POSTAL CHANGES.—With effect from 28th instant the English mails will be landed at and shipped from the Victoria Docks. In consequence of this change, late letters for the English mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bunder post office as at present. On and after Saturday the 29th instant, letters for the outgoing English mail paid with the late letter fee will be received at the General Post Office up to 1-45 p.m. and on board the English mail steamer up-to 2-30 p. m.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Two 'machwas' containing marriage parties sailed for Kalatalao, a village on the opposite side of the creak, when they were caught in the cyclone and capsized, precipitating all in the sea, none escaping death. Two more "machwas," laden with cargo, foundered whilst on their way to Goga. The lascars were subsequently picked up by some boats. On the evening of 19th instant a severe thunderstorm occurred at Vavdi and at Jetpur accompanied with heavy rain. Major Condon, the Administrator of Porbander State, having gone home on long leave, the Chief of Hadala has been appointed to act for him and will also act as member of the Board of Control for Kathiawar Railways. The capture of a notorious dacoit is reported from Malia. He is accused of four murders. He is believed to be one of the prisoners who broke out of Petlad jail some time ago.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THE MUNICIPAL TEST CASE.

The case in which the Bombay Municipality charged Dharamsey Bhikaji with raising a building to a height more than that allowed by the Municipal Act, came in for further hearing. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Municipality and Mr. Pestonji Kotwal, Pleader, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The allegation against the accused was that the height of the building which stands in Samuel Street was more than a width and a half of the street in question.

Mr. Crawford withdrew the charge and his Worship acquitted the accused.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. Alexander W. Lester and Mr. S. P. Jevandas.

ON Saturday morning their Worships at the Fort Bench disposed of about 28 cases mostly of causing obstruction.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. N. N. Katrak and Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.

Their Worships at the Girgaon Bench disposed of 40 cases on Saturday, the majority of them being against bullock cart-drivers and hawkers. A few cases were for drunk and disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Mr. Narayn Trimbak Vaidya and Kazi Mahomed Sale Lende.

Their Worships at the Dadar Bench disposed of about a dozen cases on Saturday against hawkers, cart-drivers and others, for obstruction.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE GEM OF THE MONTH.

In the days of old, when men had time and imagination for observing all manner of strange and curious things, and for weaving whole garlands of quaint fancies round things beautiful, grotesque, or otherwise uncommon, they invented many tales about the mysterious glittering minerals which they found embedded in stones, dreaming in sea-shells, or asleep in the bed of a rippling river. Witches and sorcerers brewed love-philtres from dissolved pearls and rubies; they cast an evil eye on the beautiful opal, and it brought misfortune to its wearer; they encased the turquoise in fanciful settings of silver and steel and iron, and it gave warning of the nearness of a traitor. When the lore and legends which had grown round precious stones after centuries during which they floated vaguely about, and were verbally transmitted from father to son, from mother to daughter, were gathered into books and classified according to their order, it appeared that each month of the year had been connected with a particular gem.

AGATES FOR MAY.

The stone for May was the agate, that curious mixture of minerals, which has something of the chalcedony, the carnelion, the amethyst, jasper, and quartz in its composition, though generally only of two or three of them. Everyone knows the agate in one form or another, whether it is the clouded reddish yellow, the beautiful smoke colour shot with gleams of red gold, the black variety known as the riband agate, with layers of different colours, or the circular agate, in which lines of colour run into each other near the centre of the stone. When first the agate was found in the Sicilian river that runs through the Val de Noto, and was called Achates by the ancients, it was greatly admired. There was a mystery about the colour-points and streaks shining from out the solid black or the smoky grey, which fascinated and suggested that the spirits of the earth and the waters had entrusted to it some benevolent magic, and forthwith the wearer of the agate was in the special keeping of the gods. Later on it was found that the magic worked only, or was most potent, during the month when the planets formed certain constellations. That month was May.

AGATES IN HONEY.

And when the wise men and women of old, the soothsayers, alchemists, and brewers of magic draughts, came into their own they found that this stone, when boiled in honey, was not only a more potent charm than in its unboiled state, but that it also received an added beauty. In Araby they cast agates into honey and boiled them for seven nights and days, and thereafter the porous veins of chalcedony in it shone with a new glow and lustre, and the value of the gem was greatly increased. This was called the purification by honey, a process to which other precious stones were also subjected, and to which good St. Francis de Sales alludes in his "Devout Life." The Sicilian agate was the first among many found in various parts of the world. The finest modern specimens come from Brazil, and Bohemia and Saxony have veins of a commoner agate in their mountains. But, whether your agate is of the aristocratic Oriental variety, or of the plebeian West, or whether it is only a "Scotch pebble" (which is the cut and polished form of the agate found in Scotland), if you are wise, wear it in May, and good luck will follow you.

BABY DARLING.

No potentate in Eastern clime
E'er ruled his motley crew
With half the autocratic will
Shown by almighty you,

He tips a wink and off their rolls
A luckless subject's head.
That's his exceeding crude idea
Of causing wholesome dread.

Your method is not quite so rough
Yet has the same effect
Of making others treat you with
The greatest of respect.

If thwarted in a tender wish
You first display surprise,
Then raise to heaven a series of
Most agonizing cries.

What heart so adamantine that,
Unmoved by this appeal,
Can safely negative your wish
When brain and senses reel ?

To stop this symphonic display
We strain our every nerve
In vain. The chorus is sustained
With admirable verve.

Now sinking low and faintly heard;
Again with gathered strength
It rises to a height, until
You have your way at length.

W. F. M.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The rainfall has been confined almost entirely to the Coast of North-east India, and Burma, and with the exception of Tavoy, one and a half inches, and Mergui, one. The falls have not been heavy.

Temperatures were somewhat higher than usual yesterday, in the submontane districts of North-west India and lower than usual in the parts of North-east India. Humidity is now above normal in the United Provinces.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are probable in North-west India and local rain in North-east India and Burma.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Light rain has fallen in sub-montane districts of North-west India. Rawalpindi, Simla, Muktesar and Agra report falls of about a quarter inch.

In Bengal, Burma and South Peninsula rainfall occurred locally, the largest amounts being an inch at Ranchi, Burdwan and Mergui.

A cylonic storm is forming off the Madras coast, and conditions are slightly unsettled. South-east of the Arabian Sea.

The forecast gives rain as probable in Burma, North-east India and South Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the eastern districts and the extreme north but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally normal but night temperature is high in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and Agra but clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now above normal Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jacobabad but either equal to or above the average at the other stations. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Karachi and at night at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear in west Central India but are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature has fallen and is lower than usual at some stations ; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen slightly but continues normal.

General Remarks.—A few thunder-storms have occurred in north Rajputana but no rain of importance has fallen. The barometer has risen briskly to considerably in the Punjab and the United Provinces and pressure is now normal in the former and high in the latter area. Weather has not yet become settled in these regions. Skies are heavily clouded in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

Fine weather prevails in the Peninsula.

A few thunder-storms or dust-storms may occur in the Punjab, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Fife, 2,494 tons, Captain A Harrison, will sail to-day for Hull and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Belle of France, 2,468 tons, Captain J P Cargill, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Green Bank, 2,474 tons, Captain W G Harrison, will sail to-day for Batavia, (Java). with ballast.

THE steamer Pondo, 1,922 tons, Captain J R Burkitt, sailed on Saturday for Manchester, with a general cargo and Mrs. Vaughan, and 2 daughters as passengers.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Egypt, 4,178 tons, Captain F R Summers, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Onda, 3,460 tons, Captain R G Dogge, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers. During the voyage from Karachi to Dwarka she experienced strong S W winds and moderate sea thence to Bombay moderate sea and fine wind.

THE Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3,179 tons, Captain C Etryicker, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, 3,109 tons, Captain S A Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newport with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh &c. with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 199 deck passengers.

THE steamer Shirley 2,192 tons Captain F H Parker arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hindoo 3,156 tons Captain C A Groves arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Austria, 4,891 tons Captain B Cabol arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Kobe &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham........Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken ......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ..Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge.Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 22.

Africa ....2565 Darlote ......Trieste &c...A L S N Co
Belle of France2468Corgill ....K Nixon & Co
Clan Ferguson...3109 Jones ....F Muir & Co
Dumra............762 Manly ....M M & Co
Firooze.............2935 Watson ....B & P S N Co
Greenbank......2474Harrison ....The Captain
Haidari.......1563deLorne ....B & P S N Co
Ipswich..............575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba......134Wilson ....E A Protectoratei
Kybfels.........3179 Etrickey.......................W & A G & Co
Lord Kelvin..... 2158 Masser ....K Nixon & Co
Nadir ....2041 Bird ....T Morrison & Co
Onda...............3410 Dagge ....M M & Co
Shah Jehan.......2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi.......1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry......2810Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry......2840Smith ....K Nixon & Co
Assaye ....4359 Jones.....Shanghai...9-6 P & O Co

30 ton Crane.

Hydra......831 Kirseborn...Colombo 24-5...F F C & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Garscube...2297 Findlay K'chi 27-5 W & A G & Co
B Visigath...2613Rule...Amsterdam ..and Leghorn...... 24-5 Ralli Bros
C&R Locksley Hall...... 2310Mason ..... Antwerp...8-6 K Nixon & Co
F Vigo...2020 Harbord ......Hull via Karachi......24-5 F Muir & Co
G Mozaffari.1387Moloney...Durban...1-6 B & P S N Co
K Umhlotit...398 Clarke...Amsterdam30-5 R A Willis
N Harlesden ..2724 Gray ...P'delphia...29-5 K N & Co
P Schwarzenfels......... 3664Selbji Hamburg.........24-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Rydal Hall.2139Donton ..Liverpool 29-5 Amsterdam K Nixon & Co

H. W. P. D.

Netravati...698 Cassam ..J'nagar ...22-5...B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Templar 4601Billett Dunkirk &c 29-5 K N & Co
3 Persia...3779 Guerjevech...Kobe...25-5 A L S N Co
4 Yetorofu Maru......3,067......Ooyeda...Kobe 29-5... N Y Kaisha
6 Glendhu.2829Thorne.Liverpool.29-5 W & A G & Co
7 Djibouti...2297 James ...Marseilles...31-5K N & Co
9 Elysia...3994Haig...Liverpool25-5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Devanha4......785Hayward......Shanghai 25-5 P & O S N Co
12&13 Arabia......4167 Leigh ...London...5-6 P & O Co
14 Linga......951 Cutbush ...Karachi...24-5 M M & Co
15 Bardiston ...2500 Davies ......N F ......M M & Co
16 Fife ...2494A Harrison Hull ...24-5 W & A G & Co

Dock Gate

Santhia........3352Archdeacon..22-5 Rangoon M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Onda s................	Dagge	Calcutta, May 4
22	Dumra s	Manley..........	Karachi, May 20
	Kybfels s.............	Etryiker	Hamburg, Apr 17
	Clan Ferguson s...	Jones	Newport, Apr 8
	Austria s	Cabol	Kobe, Apr 18
	Hindoo s	Groves	Hull, Apr 23
23	Shirley s	Parker	Rangoon, May 10
	Dwarka s.............	Moxon	Busreh, May 15

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Asama s	Caw..............	Mostyn Deep
	Harewood s.........	Frances	Hull
	Wellington s	Evans	Naples
	King Robert s......	Dover	Antwerp
	President s	Muhlbauer ..	Zanzibar,
	Egypt s	Summers	London
	Pondo s	Burkitt	Manchester
	Belle of France s	Cargill..........	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Fife, Harrison, for Hull, &c.
" Greenbank, Harrison, for Batavia.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.
" Austria, for Trieste, &c.
" Arabia, for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Colombo on the 21st instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

The same Co's steamer Deo Baldnino, from Bombay left Aden on the 22nd instant for Naples and Genoa.

ON the completion of fourteen years' work in the Diocese of Southwark, in November next, Dr. Talbot will spend some of the winter months in India. During his tour, on which he will be accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Talbot, his Lordship hopes to visit Bombay, Lahore, Allahabad and the Oxford and Cambridge Missions in Calcutta and Delhi. Above all he is anxious to visit India, where his friend of Oxford days holds his place as Bishop and Metropolitan at Calcutta. The work of the Diocese will be administered by the Suffragan Bishops during his absence.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1909.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

"A REMARKABLY strong reply to a singularly weak despatch." That is probably as accurately descriptive a criticism of the correspondence on the subject of the Indian Medical Service as may be offered. The Secretary of State, for reasons best known to himself—we wonder who the wire-puller is now—has come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when no further increase of the civil side of the Indian Medical Service can be allowed and when a strong effort should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India. The subject has been under discussion for many years past —since 1809, according to the Secretary of State—and it might reasonably be supposed that the problem would have solved itself long before this. One point the Secretary of State seems to have lost sight of—which is that the Indian Medical Service is not merely recruited in India but, to an ever-increasing extent, by Indians. We often hear, it is true, an outcry against officials of the Indian Medical Service occupying posts which civil doctors could as appropriately fill, and doubtless there are many still so occupied, but the private practitioner has very little to complain of. Given ordinary qualifications and average energy he can and does continue to make a very good living, and what is more to his advantage, he is not bound down by the preposterous and in some cases vexatious regulations restricting charges and fees to which the Indian Medical Service officer must perforce submit. The private practitioner has really very little cause to be envious of his military brother. For whereas the latter may be transferred at a few hours' notice from a lucrative civil post to a military hospital, at the will of a capricious Surgeon-General, the former may stay as long as he likes or until his patients grow tired of him—or find him out. If the Secretary of State really believes the time has come for a change he must lay down strict rules as to qualifications though a far better plan would be, in the minds of many persons, to institute a Civil Medical Service as distinct from a military service. But the Secretary of State makes no such suggestion, therefore it must be left out of the consideration of the published despatches.

The main point to be remembered in regard to the Indian Medical Service is that it is first and foremost a military service, that the number of its men attached to regiments in time of peace would not suffice for their requirements in time of war, and that in the event of hostilities on any extensive scale the number of medical officers wanted in the field, in charge of field, base and station hospitals, would far exceed the number available. As the reply of the Government of India says, the strength of the Indian Medical Service must always be sufficient to meet the medical requirements of the Indian Army. In order that it may do this effectually it is necessary that it should include a large reserve of officers whose services would be available on the outbreak of war, and as a measure of economy these reserve officers must in peace time be employed on civil duties. It appears, however, from the inquiries Government have made, that about one-third of the officers holding posts could not be spared for military duty even in the event of an emergency so grave as to require a general mobilization of the army in India. To the extent of about one-third, therefore, the officers in civil employment do not form any part of the real war reserve and there would be no military objection to the transfer to independent practitioners of the civil appointments held by them. So much is conceded. But other objections present themselves—objections far stronger than any emanating from Army Head-quarters could ever be. The posts referred to include certain administrative offices which must continue to be held by senior members of the Indian Medical Service. They also include some of the more important of the civil surgeoncies, superintendentships of Lunatic Asylums, appointments in the Assay Department, the Chemical Analyser's Department and the Bacteriological Department and about half the professorial appointments in the various medical colleges. With regard to the last mentioned appointments it has been urged that any large reduction in the number of such posts, reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service, would seriously diminish the attractiveness of that service and produce deterioration in the quality of the candidates. There is very much force in this objection and it must be borne in mind that very extensive and substantial inducements were not long ago found necessary to secure recruits for a then neglected service. The Government of India admits that this argument would have considerable force if it were contemplated to deprive the Indian Medical Service of the full number of these appointments at one stroke; but it finds consolation in the thought that at present there is no possibility of qualified candidates forthcoming for more than a very small proportion of them, and does not anticipate that the exclusion of these few posts will have any appreciable effect upon recruitment. "By the time that a larger number of qualified candidates is forthcoming, it is probable that the number of medical school and professorial chairs will also have increased, and there will therefore be no difficulty in retaining for the Indian Medical Service a proportion of the prize appointments sufficient to maintain its attractiveness." The reasoning seems sound enough, but there are Indian Medical Service men who will not fail to regard this as admitting the thin end of the wedge which a future Government of India will not fail to drive home. It is a risky experiment and one which should not be lightly made.

The Government of India is quite right in anticipating difficulties arising from the appointment of independent medical practitioners to civil surgeoncies. As is shown in the reply, to recruit medical practitioners in England and form a leave reserve would in effect be to create a second medical service which would doubtless put forward claims to be treated in precisely the same way as the Indian Medical Service and which would do nothing to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in this country. If European medical officers are required for any particular appointment or class of appointments, they can, in the opinion of Government, most advantageously be supplied by the Indian Medical Service. "We desire to remark incidentally that we anticipate that difficulties may arise from the appointment of independent medical practitioners to particular posts of civil surgeoncies, The multiplicity of gratuitous services which are demanded of Civil Surgeons, it is quite possible that if private practitioners are appointed patients entitled to such services may not infrequently complain of neglect. At present it is comparatively easy to deal with such complaints, but when the Civil Surgeon is not a member of a particular service and so liable to transfer, but an independent practitioner permanently resident in the station, it will be difficult, if the complaints prove to be well founded, to provide any adequate remedy, short of his removal from office and his replacement either by another independent practitioner, if one is available, or by an officer of the Indian Medical Service." The reply is well and carefully thought out and Government's protest, though deferential, is sufficiently forcible. They counsel the Secretary of State to proceed cautiously, to deal with only really qualified candidates, to provide for the economical employment of the War Reserve, never to forget the necessity for maintaining the attractiveness of the Indian Medical Service and to obtain the opinions of Local Governments before deciding upon anything. We do not know how the Secretary of State will appreciate so much plain speaking, but the Indian Medical Service must feel that the Viceroy in Council has made a very excellent defence of their position and has not sacrificed their interests to untimely clamour.

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MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION. WE imagined that all fears as to the adequate representation of the Mahomedan community on the enlarged Councils had been allayed and are rather surprised to find His Highness the Aga Khan wiring an expression of opinion that the proposals of the Viceroy's telegram are detrimental to Moslem interests. Doubtless recent observations in Parliament have proved disquieting, but they need not have done so. Much absolute nonsense is talked by irresponsible M. P.'s, a fact which is not fully realised in this country, where, by some, an ejaculation by Mr. Keir Hardie is regarded as carrying as much weight as a ministerial statement by the Secretary of State. Lord Minto's telegram, referred to, may be regarded roughly as the basis of Mahomedan representation, and we may rest assured that authoritative expressions of opinion from India will be carefully weighed in the provisions of the Bill now before Parliament. That there may be no mistake as to the purport of the Viceroy's private telegram we reproduce it below in full:

> "Hobhouse's speech has been interpreted as meaning that major portion of representation accorded to Mahomedans is to be given through the mixed electorates such as district boards and municipalities on which they will vote conjointly with other classes, and that the special electorates in which Mahomedans will vote separately are only intended to supplement general elections, and will carry only a small number of seats. I need hardly say that this is not at all what we contemplated. Our intention was that Mahomedans should have, by means of separate electorates, a number of seats closely approaching that to which their numerical proportion in the population would entitle them, and that over and above this they would obtain some seats in mixed electorates such as district boards and municipalities, Universities, Presidency corporations, and as landholders. In Bombay, for example, under the scheme detailed in my telegram of February 8, four seats are specially assigned to Mahomedans, and, in addition to these, two Mahomedans will be elected by landholders and district bodies of Sind, so that they will secure a certain minimum of 6, or 28 per cent., their ratio to the general population being only 20. In the United Provinces where they number only 14 per cent. they will have four special seats, or nearly 20 per cent. of the seats assigned for election. Of course, the same ratio cannot be applied in all provinces, and allowance must be made for the status character and educational attainments of Mahomedan population in each case. There has also been misapprehension of our views regarding nomination, which are intended to be merely a temporary expedient to be resorted to until the community should be ripe for election. I do not understand any Mahomedan here to claim concession suggested—namely, that wherever elections are found possible they should be conducted on basis of separate representation of the Mahomedan community. If interpreted literally, that would involve having separate Mahomedan electorates within the various electorates proposed, such as Presidency corporations, district boards, and municipalities, Universities, landholders, and the commercial community. This is manifestly impracticable. It could only be effected by recasting the entire scheme and increasing maximum strength of all councils as fixed by Bill. On the whole case, my view is that present proposals as now explained do reasonably fulfil pledges given to Mahomedans."

As Lord Morley explained, that is the view of the Government of India, which it is for the Government of India to work out, and we agree with him that when this scheme, completed and worked out, comes to be examined it will be found that the Government have carried out all the pledges they have given. Still the accuracy of Lord Curzon's view of the situation comes home to us, for, as he expresses it, whatever the effect of the Government's concessions, reforms and changes there is no question that they will render the administration more arduous and more difficult.

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AERIAL NAVIGATION. MR. ASQUITH, by his recent statement in the House of Commons, has done much to dissipate the uneasiness which has been felt on the question of aerial navigation. There had been general and not ungrounded fears that Britain was being left far in the rear by Continental competitors in progress in this important matter. This, although to Britain the problem is more vital than to any other country, for it is obvious that in years to come, if the aeronauts fulfil expectations, supremacy of the air will be as vitally important a consideration as is supremacy of the sea to-day. At last, however, the governing powers appear to be alive to the gravity of the situation, and Mr. Asquith has announced a reorganisation of the work of the Army and Navy in this department, which means that the question will be treated in a more scientific manner in Britain than in any of the Continental countries. The practical work will be done by the Army and Navy in co-operation, the Army confining its attention to the rigid type of dirigible balloons and the Navy to non-rigid dirigibles and aeroplanes. The War Office balloon factory at Aldershot is to be thoroughly reorganised in order to make it equal to the work which will now be required of it. Thus is the practical work arranged for. Theoretical problems will be dealt with at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. At this institution a special department is to be organised for continuous investigation, by experiment and otherwise, of questions affecting construction. To superintend the work of this laboratory and to advise generally on the scientific problems involved, a committee composed of the best scientific investigators of the country together with a representative each from the Army and Navy has been appointed. The Committee is indeed a distinguished one. Lord Rayleigh, its president, is one of the world's greatest living scientists. Dr. Glazebrook its chairman is director of the National Physical Laboratory. Mr. Horace Darwin is one of the four sons of Charles Darwin, each of whom has distinguished himself in research. Dr. W. N. Shaw is director of the Royal Meteorological Office and Sir Alfred Greenhill is the eminent Woolwich mathematician. Then Mr. J. F. Patavel is professor of engineering and director of the Whitworth Laboratory, Machester University; Mr. H. R. Mallock is a civil member of the Ordnance Committee, a consulting engineer and physicist of distinction, while Mr. F. W. Lanchester, the designer of the Lanchester motor-car, is one of the most practical scientists of the day who has devoted special attention to aero-dynamics. So that at last with the best brains of the country devoted to its study we can no longer say that this most important matter is being neglected.

THE Ranee of Vizianagram has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the funds of the Civil Orphan Asylums at Ootacamund.

THE appeals in the Alipore bomb case will be put up before Justices Caspersz and Ryves to-morrow, Tuesday, for consideration and orders.

THE Government of India have accorded sanction to the 17th Infantry to retain possession of their old colours and to keep them in their Officers' Mess of their Regiment.

THREE new engines for the Simla-Kalka Railway arrived at Karachi on the 15th instant, and the remaining six are expected early next month.

THE draft regulations for the new Provincial Councils, as framed by local administrations, will be considered by the Government of India next month.

SREERAM, who was arrested in the streets of Bhagulpore and is believed to be Hurish Chunder Ghose, an absconding accused in the Alipore bomb case, has been discharged.

IT is being freely stated among numerous friends of Krishna Kumar Mitra, that he will sue the Secretary of State for placing him under personal restraint without a conviction or a regular trial.

IN the list of cadets in the passing-out examination at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, Prince George of Battenberg is fourth in order of merit, the list comprising over fifty successful cadets.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF will return to Army Headquarters, Simla, from England about the 20th June. He will leave again at the end of August to take up the post of Military Secretary at the India Office.

NEWS has been received at Shillong from Jorhat, of the death of Mr. Arthur Hugh Murray, Sub-divisional Officer of that place. The deceased came out to India in the Indian Civil Service in November 1907.

WHEN Bishop Phillips Brooks sailed from America on his last trip to Europe, a friend jokingly remarked that while abroad he might discover some new religion to bring home with him. "But be careful of it, Bishop Brooks," remarked a listening friend, "it may be difficult to get your new religion through the Custom House." "I guess not," replied the Bishop, laughingly. "for we may take it for granted that any new religion popular enough to import will have no duties attached to it."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH POSTAL HANDS.

Fresh Strike Threatened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 7.

EVENTS in Turkey have been so much to the fore as matters of public interest as to leave me for the last mail or two little or no space for comment upon Continental affairs. To-day I must content myself with saying that in France there is every indication of a renewal in a more violent from than ever of the agitation among the employees of the Postal Department throughout France, against the Government. They claim first the removal of M. Simyan, the Under-Secretary of the Postal Department, which they affirm was promised to them by the Government, and they claim the right to constitute themselves as a trades union and to assume towards the Government an attitude as independent as that of any ordinary workman towards his employer. They are supported and encouraged by the General Labour Confederation and by the trade unions, and distinctly threaten that unless their demands are acceded to there will be a Postal strike of a worse kind than the last—which may perhaps become a general strike of all labour throughout the country, including the railway men. Several of the leading agitators in the Postal service have been suspended from duty, and some others have been arrested as the Government appear now to be resolved—a little late perhaps,—to give way no further but to make a resolute stand against the revolutionary and anarchical tendencies of the present Labour movement in France. They have therefore declined to restore the suspended officials to duty or to release the imprisoned men unless they make submission to their hierarchical chiefs, which up to the present the agitators refuse to do.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

THE TREASURES OF YILDIZ KIOSK.

In the Imperial Hatt issued on May 1 and addressed to Tewfik Pasha, the Grand Vizier, by which Mahomed V announced his accession to the Khalifate, the new Sultan says that his predecessor was, for reasons known to all, deprived of power by a *fetva* of the representatives of the Sacred Law, based upon the unanimous expression of the national will. "By the will of the Eternal," continues this document, "who is above all monarchs, I have been raised to the throne of my ancestors, in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution and the unanimous wish of the whole Ottoman people." "Your prudence and patriotism lead me to confer on you again the Grand Vizierate and to entrust the Sheikh-ul-Islamate to the hands of Zia-ed-Din Effendi. The aim of my government will always be to guarantee liberty, equality, and justice to all my subjects, and to apply the Sheriat law and the codes of the State in their entirety, in order that the foundations of the Empire may be strengthened." Referring to the disorders which have broken out in different provinces of the Empire, the Sultan proposes to take efficacious measures to bring these troubles to an end once for all and to cause the different nationalities of the Empire to live in concord, as befits children of the same fatherland, so that all may enjoy the benefit of liberty, equality, and justice. In conclusion, the Sultan declares it to be his desire to improve the land and sea forces and the administration of justice and finance and to supply the provinces with schools. Legislation is also promised with regard to commerce, agriculture, public works and industries which are to be energetically improved "in accordance with the progress of our age and in a manner suitable to the needs of the nation."

Simultaneously with the promulgation of the above document, a reconstitution of the Cabinet formed by Tewfik Pasha on April 14 was officially announced, but it was generally regarded as merely a stopgap Ministry, and this anticipation was speedily confirmed, since the public were informed on April 5 that the Sultan had decided to accept the resignation of the Tewfik administration including that of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Accordingly, on the afternoon of that day, an Imperial Hatt was read at the Porte appointing Hilmi Pasha Grand Vizier with a Cabinet, of which the principal members are the following:—Ferid Pasha, Minister of the Interior. Rifaat Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Raif Pasha, President of the Council of State; Rifaat Bey, Minister of Finance; Arif Hikmet Pasha, Minister of Marine; Salih Pasha, Minister of War. The new Sheikh-ul-Islam is Sahib Mollah. It is quite uncertain, however, whether this Cabinet will long retain the confidence of the Chamber which is beginning to display an intractable, almost turbulent, spirit. The new Ministry is described as not Young Turk and is not substantially different from the old one. Hilmi Pasha is described by one correspondent as the Grand Vizier of the Committee of Union and Progress, but his colleagues are not representative of that body. In fact the leading members of the Young Turk party still decline to accept Ministerial responsibility before the country, although exercising more than ever the occult control which was one of the factors in the discontent that gave rise to the revolution of April 13. In fact, it appears that the Young Turk majority of the Deputies are inclined to oppose the acceptance of portfolios by the leaders of the Union and Progress parliamentary party, in some cases owing to distrust of their youth, in others from fear that the Young Turks might be accused by their opponents of being merely actuated by desire for personal advancement. Such scruples, however, can only be regarded as exaggerated and out of place and likely, moreover, to be attended by mischievous results for the future of constitutional government in Turkey. The Parliamentary majority approve, however, of the appointment of young and energetic Under-Secretaries of State in several of the Ministries, with the design apparently of thus providing a corrective to any unprogressive or reactionary tendencies on the part of Ministers themselves. It is easily conceivable, however, that such a system would be doomed to failure since it could scarcely fail in many cases to create discord between Ministers and their subordinates or to make puppets, without real power, of the former. The appointment of the new Sheikh-ul-Islam is very well received. The new Sultan has visited the various hospitals in which the soldiers wounded during the recent fighting are being tended. He drives about in a simple equipage generally attended by only one orderly. His apparent dislike of pomp and ceremony was particularly noticeable at the Selamlik, which he attended at the Mosque of Saint Sophia last Friday, when there was a total absence of the gorgeous display which marked these occasions under the rule of Abdul Hamid and his predecessors. The Padishah is respectfully but not enthusiastically greeted by the people when appearing in the streets.

The revenge of the Young Turks upon the leaders of the counter-revolution, or mutiny as it is now called, of April 13 has commenced to take effect. Thirteen of these men were hanged in batches in three different parts of the capital on May 3; five in the Square of Saint Sophia, five in the Square of Sultan Bazazid and three at the Stamboul end of the Kara-Keni Bridge. Each man went to the gallows in a white overall garment. The bodies were left hanging for several hours. The populace witnessed these executions with a gloomy sullen demeanour, the prevalent feeling being one of compassion for the victims—all but one of whom belonged to the Chasseurs from Salonika—seeing that they had only obeyed the orders of their chiefs with whom lay the real responsibility. A number of other executions are to follow, though it is possible that not all of them may be public. Enver Bey, formerly Turkish Military Attache in Paris, who has taken a leading part in the Young Turk movement in Salonika and elsewhere, is credited with having stated to a newspaper correspondent that there would be about 100 executions in all. The Turkish Marines, a fine body of men, were among the troops who took a leading part in the counter-revolution or mutiny of April 13 and in the fighting which ensued when the Constitutionalist army under Shevket Pasha entered Constantinople. They were also responsible for many of the murders of Young Turks committed during the revolutionary interregnum. After the fighting they remained strongly posted in the Naval Arsenal whence Shevket Pasha proceeded to dislodge them on May 2. Elaborate military measures were taken to surround the arsenal with a large force of infantry and artillery commanding every outlet, and the marines, 300 in number, seeing resistance to be useless, hoisted the white flag and surrendered. They were all arrested disarmed and searched and are now undergoing confinement at various places in the provinces. A strict enquiry into their conduct during the revolt is being carried on. It is stated on good authority that an attack by Kurds and Moslem roughs on Christians and respectable Moslems with the view of bringing about foreign intervention had been planned by reactionaries. Dynamite, bombs and seditious correspondence have been discovered by the police. A large number of Kurd 'hamals' (porters) appear to have been involved in the conspiracy. It may yet go hard with Abdul Hamid should confirmation be discovered of the reports asserting his complicity in the events of April 13 and the subsequent massacre of Young Turks. A telegram from Rome says that news has reached there to the effect that one of the documents found is the appeal of Abdul Hamid to the Emperor William, in which he promised, in return for his protection, important financial and commercial concessions. It is stated that the Kaiser's reply to this appeal has also been found. Mahomed Shevkat Pasha has issued an official statement insisting on the Army's entire independence of any political party, and stating that any officers who continue to be members of any political organisation will be dismissed from the army. It is impossible, however, that this declaration should carry conviction to the public mind, at least for the present, seeing that most if not all the officers of the Constitutional Army which overthrew the revolutionists of April 13 and occupied the capital were ardent Young Turks. Moreover it will be remembered that the offer of the command of the army of operations was made to Shevket Pasha by young officers of the Third Army Corps and was accepted by him from them. In fact it may be regarded as pretty certain that the Army which placed Mahomed V on the throne regards itself as owing fidelity to the Young Turk leaders quite as much as to the new Sultan. A commission has been appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to make a thorough search at Yildiz Kiosk for the hoards of securities, coin and jewels reported to be hidden there. Their labours, which have been proceeding for several days past, have met with considerable success although it is not now expected that the value of the funds will reach anything like so high a figure as £50,000,000, the amount at which current report placed them. The members of the commission are stated to have been materially assisted in their treasure hunt by the chief of the Eunuchs under Abdul Hamid's rule, who had been condemmed to death, and who guided them to the hiding places on condition that his life should be spared. It has been officially declared in Parliament that up to the present £T436,000 in notes have been found, besides quantities of gold, silver, and jewellery, while several safes have not yet been examined. The jewellery is said to include a rosary of precious stones which alone is valued at £T 75,000. Papers have also been seized showing that Abdul Hamid had over £1,000,000 in securities besides a large sum in cash deposited in foreign Banks. It is well known that the war with Greece was financed by the Palace without help. In addition to the above, 10,000 revolvers belonging to Abdul Hamid are stated by the correspondent of the "New York Herald" to have been found in the Palace. A Berlin paper states that there has also been discovered one of the finest collections in the world in the shape of old Greek, Arabian, and Persian manuscripts. These manuscripts were collected in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries in Greek monasteries, and belonged to the library of the old Serail. Abdul Hamid had all the books and manuscripts of this library removed to his Palace, and thus withdrew them from public use. All treasure of any kind found in Yildiz Kiosk will be claimed by the Minister of Finance on behalf of the nation. Among the more serious difficulties obstructing the progress of constitutional Turkey are those connected with racial and religious questions, and in this respect an ominous note has been struck in the Chamber this week during the debate on the revision of the Constitution. Several Christian Deputies protested against the retention of the article declaring Islam to be the State religion of the Empire. The number of killed and wounded during the recent fighting is stated by an officer of the General Staff to have been, in Pera, on the side of the attacking army 53 killed and 65 wounded, on that of the mutineers 240 killed and 475 wounded; in Stamboul, on the side of the attacking army 44 killed and 95 wounded, on that of the mutineers 57 killed and 110 wounded. The number of officers killed by the mutineers during the revolt is stated not to have exceeded 25. In the Chamber a communication has been read by the Grand Vizier announcing that the Sultan had renounced £T5000 or 20 per cent. of his monthly civil list. The Sultan's action was warmly applauded. Abdul Hamid is very strictly guarded in the Villa Allatini at Salonica which is surrounded by sentries while 100 soldiers are encamped on the side of the wall nearest the sea. Inside the villa there are 20 officers dressed in privates' uniforms. The villa which has three storeys is encircled by extensive guardens and enclosed by a wall.

Continued on page 6.)

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

URGES COLONIES TO BUILD FLEETS.

We must have Eight "Dreadnoughts."

POSITION OF THE NAVY MOST SERIOUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking as a guest at the Australasian banquet last night, urged the Colonies to build cruisers, and eventually their own fleets, with a view to an Imperial Navy, thus making war on us impossible. Eight "Dreadnoughts" this year, he said were essential, but these would not be sufficient to make up for the delay of the past four years. The present position of the Navy was most serious. There was want of organisation and of proper preparation for war.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BUDGET.

Two Hundred Leading Financiers Join.

PREMIER ADHERES TO MAIN PRINCIPLES.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Two hundred more signatures of leading financial men have been added to the letter addressed to Mr. Asquith by the bankers and merchants protesting against the Budget.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Sheffield last night, declared that the Government would adhere to the main lines of the Budget, retaining an open mind with regard to the practical working out of details. They intended to establish a scheme of insurance for workmen invalided from work.

LORD CURZON AND THE REFORMS.

Administration will be More Difficult.

LONDON, MAY 21.

In presenting the Etonian, Mr. Wedderburn, with the Asiatic Society's gold medal for the best essay on an Indian subject, Lord Curzon urged a more general study of the history of India, because India would occupy a greater share of public attention. Whatever the effect of the Government's concessions, reforms and changes, there was no question that they would render administration more arduous and more difficult.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE SLACK.

Extended Whitsun Holiday.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Advices from Manchester state that owing to the slackness in the cotton trade, the Whitsun holidays will be much extended, probably to ten days.

LINER'S ESCAPE.

From Icefloes into a Blizzard.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Allan liner "Mongolian" has escaped from the icefloes, and taken shelter at Cape Spear, which is now enveloped in a blizzard.

THE LATE GEORGE MEREDITH.

Cremation of his Remains.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The remains of the late Mr. George Meredith were cremated at Woking to-day. There was no service. The family attended. The ashes were placed in an urn, and removed to Dorking.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A Memorial service for the late Mr. George Meredith was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon. Mr. Asquith, Lord Morley and a large gathering of distinguished people in politics and literature were present.

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Succession Duties Bill Thrown Out.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Finance Committee of the Reichstag has thrown out the whole of the Government's Succession Duties Bill.

ABDUL HAMID DISGORGES A MILLION.

To the Turkish Government.

LONDON, MAY 21.

According to a telegram from Constantinople, the journal "Tanin" states that Abdul Hamid has signed a transfer to the Government of his deposits in banks to the amount of over £1,000,000.

THE members of the Railway Board will begin their usual monsoon tours in July.

MR. CHURCHILL'S FORECAST.

South Africa and Ireland.

BUDGET POSSIBILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Manchester, last night, said Government had been strengthened and rewarded beyond their dreams for the courageous application of their principles in South Africa. They would not break their pledges to Ireland. He denounced scaremongering, which the mass of the nation regarded with composure and contempt.

The Budget, he said, would enable us to pay off seven millions of the debt yearly. He forecasted a mighty system of national insurance, including men invalided from work, and extending to all industrial classes.

FRENCH LABOUR TROUBLES

Naval Reserves Vote for General Strike.

AND LEAVE DUTY AT TOULON.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A Manifesto issued by the French General Confederation of Labour confesses the failure of the strike, and orders a resumption of work.

The Naval Reserves at Havre have voted for an immediate general strike. Those at Toulon strike to-day, and the Marseilles Reserves have resolved to support them.

LAUNCHING OF A FRENCH WARSHIP.

Proves a Fiasco.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The launch of the French battleship "Danton" at Brest, yesterday, proved a fiasco. The vessel glided down the slips and stuck half way. Powerful tugs failed to move her.

AMERICAN NAVY.

Adding Two Dreadnoughts.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Advices from Washington state that the Secretary of the Navy announces an increase in 1911 of two Dreadnoughts and five torpedo-boats.

FRENCH SILKWORM BILL.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The French Chamber has agreed to the clauses of the Silkworm Bill, granting bonuses to manufacturers.

THE DERBY.

Probable Starters and Jockeys

LONDON, MAY 21.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the Derby :—

Minoru	H. Jones.
Orange Bud	Lynham.
Valens	Wootton.
Bayardo	Maher.
Strickland	William Griggs.
The Story	Walter Griggs.
Electric Boy	Bray.
Sir Martin	Martin.
Phaleron	Earl.
Louviers	Stern.
Fop	Madden.
Prester Jack	Heckford.
Gallas or Fidelio or Shikaree	Dillon.

No jockeys are given for the remaining horses:—St. Victrix or St. Ninian, Sandbath, Carrousel, William the Fourth, and Mirador.

The following are doubtful starters:—Cinder King and Sir Bold.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The latest lists of probable starters for the Derby omit Cinder King, Gallas, Mirador and Cockahoop, and add Diamond Stud, which will be ridden by Halsey.

Fidelio has been scratched.

MARATHON RACE.

Two Englishmen in the first three.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The "Evening News" Marathon race from Windsor to Shepherd's Bush was run to-day.

Gardener of England was first, his time being 2 hours 53 minutes 23 seconds. Labry of France was second and Morris of England third.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

Australians Beaten Again.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Kent has beaten Derbyshire at Chesterfield by an innings and 141 runs.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Marylebone beat the Australians by three wickets at Lords. The scores were :—Australians, 210 in the first innings and 175 in the second ; Marylebone, 221 in the first, and 165 for seven wickets in the second.

York beat Northampton at Northampton by eight wickets.

Notts beat Leicester at Nottingham by seven wickets.

Lancashire beat Somerset at Bath by nine wickets.

The match between Warwick and Surrey was drawn.

THE CASABLANCA AFFAIR.

Decision of the Hague Tribunal.

GRAVE ERROR OF GERMAN CONSULATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

Telegrams from the Hague state that the decision of the Tribunal, in the dispute between France and Germany, arising out of the arrest of deserters from the Foreign Legion at Casablanca in September last, declares that the Secretary of the German Consulate made a grave and manifest error in endeavouring to embark the deserters. The Consul made an unintentional error in protecting the deserters, but the French failed in proper respect, and the Consul was not justified in threatening and striking the Consular attendant.

LONDON, MAY 23.

It is understood that the Casablanca affair has ended with the expression of mutual regrets. The "Norddeutsche Allgomeine Zeitung" declares that an unpleasant incident has been closed in a dignified and satisfactory manner.

POSITION AT TEHERAN.

Strong Russian Force Called For.

LONDON, MAY 22.

A correspondent of the "Novoye Vrema" at Teheran, citing the siege of the Peking Legations, insists on the immediate despatch of a strong force of cavalry and artillery from Baku via Enzeli and Teheran Road.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Three millions of New South Wales Stock bearing interest at 3½ per cent. has been issued at 98½.

MR. BUCHANAN'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Mr. Buchanan's condition has improved.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Chinese Minister was received in audience by King Edward to-day, when he presented his credentials and a letter from the Emperor.

CEYLON EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Re-organisation Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

With reference to an application made to the Madras Government by the Government of Ceylon for the services of an Abkari expert, it is understood that an officer of not less than an Assistant Commissioner's grade will be placed at their disposal. His duty will be to re-organise the whole Excise Department of that Government. A selection has not yet been made by the Madras Government.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Express and Runaway Vehicles Collide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, MAY, 23.

A collision is reported at mile 24 near Dawala, on the Dehra Dun Branch, early this morning between the No. 39 Up Express and sixteen vehicles of an Up Goods train, which broke loose and rolled down the gradient towards Rikhikesh Road Station in face of an approaching express train. A relief train has gone to the scene with local railway officials. Further particulars have not yet come in.

THE MANDI DISTURBANCE.

Arrival of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

A detachment of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers, which left Simla for Mandi on the 17th instant. arrived at the latter place on Friday morning, All was quiet in the town where the reformers still remained awaiting the arrival of the Commissioner of Jullundur, who was expected on the following day.

TRANSFER OF EASTERN BENGAL LINE.

Railway Board's Recommendations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

The Railway Board have now finished considering the questions of the proposed transfer of the Eastern Bengal line to the Bengal and NorthWestern Railway Company, and will forthwith submit their conclusions and recommendations to the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department.

BOILED TO DEATH.

Culprit Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

A man named Tar Mahomed has been arrested for having, it is alleged, pushed Punnoo Runa, an Oriya, into a cauldron of boiling molasses, resulting in his death.

MAHOMEDANS AND COUNCIL REFORMS.

Views of All India Moslem League.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 23.

A meeting of the All India Moslem League was held at Kaiserbagh to-day to discuss the position of Mahomedans in the Reform Scheme and was well attended by representatives from all parts of India except Madras and Burma from where, however, letters supporting the League were received.

The first resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Ali Iman, seconded by Mr. Shafi and supported by Haji Musa Khan and other speakers representing various provinces, stated that the All India Moslem League looked with great dismay and alarm upon any intentions of Government to limit separate Mahomedan representation to a number of seats closely approaching that to which their numerical proportion in population entitles them, and consider such intention to be a distinct departure from the pledges given by Government that distinctly and unequivocally ensured separate Mahomedan represtation but on grounds of numerical strength and political importance of the Mahomedan community. The League puts forward its respectful but emphatic protest against the enunciation of a policy that is bound to create in Mahomedans a distrust which they so far remained unaccustomed to at the hands of the British Government. The League, therefore, reaffirm it to be their conviction that full representation of Indian Mahomedans cannot be secured without and save by special and separate electorates composed of entirely of Mahomedan electors, for a number of seats fixed not only on the basis of numerical proportion but also in accordance with their political position.

In proposing the above resolution Mr. Iman Ali said that Mohamedans occupied positions different from other races in India. They had a history, a tradition of their own and a dynamic force in them that required special treatment. He warned Government that they would incur great danger unless the pledges given for separate electorates were fulfilled.

The second resolution, which was proposed by Aftob Ahmad Khan of Aligarh and seconded by Maghar-ul-Haq of Patna, stated that in the opinion of the League real and effective representation could be secured only by election, of the practicability of which in any part of India the League entertained no doubt.

Moulvi Raffiuddin of Bombay proposed the third resolution which was seconded by M. Shafi, that the League strongly reaffirmed the opinion expressed on previous occasions that the concession of separate and adequate representation in excess of numerical strength should not be confined to their representation on the reformed Councils, but be extended to Municipal and District Boards, a principle which met with success in the Punjab.

Moulvi Ali Iman proposed the fourth resolution, seconded by Syed Nabbullah, that "this League put on record their appreciation of the services which His Highness the Aga Khan, President of the All India Moslem League, and Mr. Amir Ali, C. I. E., President of its London Branch, have rendered in this connection as trusted representatives of the All India Moslem League.

A resolution was also passed that the proceedings of the meeting be submitted to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and to Provincial Governments.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Chairman.

HIGH RENTS IN CALCUTTA.

Special Committee's Report Adopted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The debate on high rents was resumed at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday, when, after a heated discussion, the Special Committee's report was adopted and the proceedings confirmed. An amendment, that Government be asked to appoint a Committee to investigate the matter, was put and lost.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Jubilee Meeting at Bisley.

VOLUNTEER REPRESENTATIVE TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

Owing to the decision of the President, the Commander-in-Chief, the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association will not organise an Indian team for the Jubilee meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley this year, and the task will probably be undertaken by the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association.

To form a representative team from the diverse elements composing the membership of the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association, including as it does every class of Indian riflemen, from the Border tribes to the Civil Service, "would be," says the "Pioneer," "an extremely difficult business, and, in declining it, His Excellency has exercised a wise discretion. Moreover, the National Rifle Association being definitely a Volunteer body, it seems fitting that India should stand or fall by her Volunteers, and it will be interesting to see what this much-discussed service can do with its own organisation. If sufficient funds are forthcoming for heavy expenses there is no reason why a first-class team should not be sent, and it would be more than unfortunate, if the cordial invitation of the National Rifle Association cannot be accepted."

TAXI-CABS FOR BOMBAY.

150 to Ply Next Cold Weather.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay : Government have accepted an offer from Europe to place 100 first class and 50 second class taxi-cabs on the streets in Bombay next cold weather.

We understand that negotiations have been proceeding for some time between Government and Mons. Bayens on behalf of a French Company. However, the arrangement which has now been reached does not preclude the plying of motor-cabs by other owners. Naturally the fares will be higher than those charged for the present horse-victorias, but the scale has yet to be fixed by the Commissioner of Police. The cabs are expected to reach Bombay in October.

Mons. Bayens recently concluded a similar agreement with the Government of Madras.

EMPIRE DAY, MAY 24TH.

Bombay's Apathy.

CELEBRATION IN KARACHI.

Lord Esher closed his interesting lecture on the late Queen Victoria's unpublished journals, delivered a few weeks ago at the Royal Institution, with these words, characterising her long reign : "As the reign of Elizabeth rounded off and set a seal on that period of splendid intellectual growth during which England became one of the first of European Powers, so the reign of Queen Victoria rounded off and set a seal upon that no less heroic period of commercial and racial expansion in which Great Britain became a world-wide Empire." It is this characteristic which has made her glorious reign memorable to us as well as to distant posterity and it is for this that efforts are being made, with increasing success every year, for converting her natal day into an Empire Day far greater significance. "The English people are not a demonstrative race and dislike giving vent to their feelings in a loud way. The Empire grew at first imperceptibly and almost unconsciously, and since it has grown to its present proportions, there are not a few who cannot take in the idea of an empire in all its complexity. The Britons have of course ceased long ago to be, in the famous phrase of Virgil, entirely separated from the rest of the world, "penitus toto divisos orbe." But still something of that old insularity clings to them still.

In spite of their governing instincts they need reminding now and then that they have an Empire beyond the seas which imposes certain obligations on them. The Empire Day movement was set on foot with the main object of reminding, especially the Englishman at home, of the Empire which has been won by his fathers and which is now in his keeping. For this purpose some sort of outward demonstration is necessary. The idea of a world-wide Empire is by ordinary matter-of-fact minds not easily comprehended, A sort of feast day was required and this was found ready to hand in May 24th which was observed with great solemnity for more than sixty years as the birthday of our late Queen. What more natural than that this day should continue to be observed even after the Queen's death in honour of the Empire which mainly was the work of her glorious reign? The credit of establishing this day as an institution in honour of the Empire is due mainly to the Earl of Meath who by great personal exertions made it the success that it now is within a few years. The Queen died in 1901 and the very next year the Earl of Meath inaugurated this movement for celebrating her birthday, even after her death, as a great Imperial festival for strengthening the idea of Empire. Canada at once declared herself for the movement and kept the day as "Victoria Day." Many other parts of the Empire and the British Isles followed suit and the day was first observed in 1904. Every year the movement has grown wider, and the exertions of Lord Meath have embraced every part of the world. This year he made an extensive tour of the outlying parts of the Empire from which he has just returned home, and the celebrations of Empire Day to-day may be expected to be wider still.

These Empire Day celebrations all the world over are by no means intended for mere self-glorification or for Jingoistic aggressive purposes. The real aim of the movement is, indeed, educational. In the words of Lord Meath, it is intended that the Empire Day celebration should be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the people who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties which lie at their door. Its watchwords are : Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy and Self-Sacrifice. And the greatest of these is self-sacrifice. The present year has brought this home very forcibly to every thinking Briton whether at home or beyond the seas. The Empire has received the most serious menace of modern times from Germany which almost openly seeks its destruction. Naval supremacy which is the sole condition on whsch we hold our Empire is rapidly being undermined by Germany which is not only in a fair way of possessing a powerful fleet which shall equal and even surpass our own in a few years, but is also inciting her colleagues of the Triple Alliance, Austria and Italy, to make formidable additions to their naval strength which can only be useful to herself as their ally and be a further menace to us. More than twenty years ago the late Laureate asked, "Are there thunders moaning in the distance? Are there spectres moving in the darkness?" and himself answered in an inspiriting way : "Trust the Hand of Light will lead her people, Till the thunders pass, the spectres vanish, And the Light is Victer." To-day the moan of the thunder is not quite in the distance and the spectres are moving out of darkness visibly towards us. The trust in "the hand of light" is as necessary for our people as ever. The day is approaching when in all human possibility if things go on as at present for a few years more and our rival has an opportunity which she wants badly of completing her preparations, we shall have to strike for our Empire, nay, for our very existence. Then we shall have to make the greatest sacrifices a people has ever been called upon to make. All the States composing the Empire at present, Great Britain as well as the other Britains over the seas, shall then learn the full meaning of self-sacrifice which is the culminating watchword of this Empire Day movement which endeavors to prepare them for such contingency.

The new responsibiiities and duties which the Empire has created have not been realised fully by the English people either at home or abroad. The idea of Imperial Defence is not entirely new to them. But the modification which it has undergone of recent years owing to the almost fundamental change of circumstances is not fully comprehended. The amount of self-sacrifice needed for Imperial Defence is much increased and rapidly growing too much for those who bear it at present. The task of defending the world-wide Empire is at present almost entirely confined to the people of the United Kingdom and the other parts of the Empire share to an appreciable extent the burden of defending themselves. This is not what should be. The Mother Country alone should not be made to bear the entire burden which must be shared by the colonies also. The latter have seen this during the present naval controversy and have run to its assistance with offers of help. This is a distinct gain and we must thank the agitation set on foot by the German menace of our naval supremacy for this. The late South African War did the incalculable good of bringing the outlying parts of the Empire closer to the Mother Country by their practical aid in the latter's difficulties by offers of military contingents to serve in that war. The naval scare during the past few weeks is knitting the ties between Great Britain and Greater Britain still closer. But all true lovers and well-wishers of the Empire should not rest content with the present result. The offers of "Dreadnoughts" by Australia and some other colonies are all very good and calculated to make an excellent impression on the outside world of our solidarity. But to achieve real good they must not be sporadic as at present, but systematic.

The parts of the Empire ought to be made to see clearly that their existence depends upon the supremacy of the British fleet over every other, and whatever they do to increase the strength of that fleet permanently insures their safety against any attacks. They ought therefore to go further than the mere offers of "Dreadnoughts" as at present and to be made to see the necessity of having separate fleets of their own which would work in unison with the fleet at present maintained by the Mother Country alone and double or more than double its present strength. This would entail great self-sacrifice on the part of the colonies, but that they would show themselves equal to it, we firmly believe, if only they see its inevitable necessity. They have only half seen such necessity during the past critical weeks. The Empire Day movement and others like it ought to exert themselves in this direction till this problem of Imperial Defence, which is the heart of the problem of the Empire, is solved in the only satisfactory way it could be solved, by the creation of a strong colonial fleet, at the expense of the colonies themselves, which will be a valuable aid to the fleet of the Mother Country which will then be in a position to defy any hostile fleet which Germany at the head of the Triple Alliance can bring against it. If the Colonies fail in their obvious duty in this matter, it would be only suicidal, and they shall deserve their fate even more than the Mother-Country which is beginning to have what the poet well called "craven fears of being great."

In Bombay, beyond several services at various Hindu meeting places nothing is being done to celebrate Empire Day. In Karachi, where there is an active branch of the British Empire League, under the presidency of the Commissioner in Sind and the vice-presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Montagne Webb, celebrations on a considerable scale are to be held to-day. Their programme sets forth that the movement which annually finds expression on the anniversary of the birth of the late Queen Empress Victoria, has for its main objects the training of the rising generation in the virtues of loyalty and patriotism, and in the duties and responsibilities attaching to Membership of the British Empire. Empire Day is a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving for all British subjects,—rejoicing because of the progress already made, and the freedom and security attained under the ægis of British rule, and thanksgiving, because it is impossible to regard these conditions of development as we see them throughout the various parts of the British Empire at the present day, without a feeling of gratitude to the great Creator of all Empires for the many blessings we now enjoy. Empire Day is officially recognised as a holiday in practically all the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire, and although Government have not yet made the 24th May a statutory holiday in India, it is never-the-less so observed in many parts of this great Dependency. Since 1906, the year in which Empire Day was first observed in Sind, each 24th May has been recognised as an unofficial holiday, and it is expected that the people of Karachi and of Sind will to-day exhibit the same recognition of the late Queen Empress' birthday as heretofore. The proposed programme for Empire Day in Karachi is as follows :—

All private and Municipal flags to be hoisted. All Schools to be closed. It is suggested that explanations of the reasons of the holiday should be made to all scholars. Patriotic songs, special lessons, or lectures appropriate to the occasion might be arranged for and delivered, where possible.

Government Gardens (The Zoological Gardens) will be especially decorated for the occasion. Games, conjuring and an exhibition of wrestling for children will be arranged in Government Gardens on the old Hockey ground, 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

6 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.—Memorial wreaths will be placed at the foot of the Queen Empress' Statue in the Queen's Lawn, in front of Frere Hall.

6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Voyle and Lieut-Colonel C. H. U. Price and Officers, the Military Band, Fifes and Drums of the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, and the Serenais of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, will play in and around the Bandstand in Government Gardens.

6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m.—Tea and Refreshments in Government Gardens for Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Recessional is to be sung :—

God of our fathers, known of old,
  Lord of our far-flung battle line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
  Dominion over palm and pine
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies ;
  The captains and the kings depart ;
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
  An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far called, our navies melt away;
  On dune and headland sinks the fire:
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
  Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forgat!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
  Wild tongues that have not thee in awe,
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
  Or lesser breeds without the Law,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
  In reeking tube and iron shard.
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
  And guarding, calls not thee to guard,
For rantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on thy people, Lord.

JAIN CONFERENCE AT POONA.

7,000 Delegates and Visitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 22.

The Jain Conference began its sittings this afternoon in the regally dressed pandal, which was dressed after the Guzerati Marwari styles of decoration and held about 7,000 Jain delegates and visitors from all parts of India. The programme was essentially oriental and the proceedings were conducted exclusively in Guzerati and Hindi. The President, who was accommodated on a throne of silver amid most gorgeous surroundings on the stage, had crowds of Jain ladies to the right and left of him.

To the Western mind the scene was one which compelled admiration, but there was no prepared order and even the perspiring delegates themselves were in a state of perplexity as to what would happen at any moment. Speeches were to be made, it was true, but beyond the President and the President of the Reception Committee, no one knew who was going to speak, and when they spoke, what their speeches individually hinted at.

This is the seventh Jain Conference. Last year's Conference was held at Bhownagar, in Kathiawar. The Committee manifestly laboured under a wild delusion that Poona was the best place to hold the present Conference. Poona is too civilized and too Europeanized for such a purpose, though it is one of the seats of Jain progress and prosperity.

No one but the Jains themselves and the police appear to take the slightest interest in the Conference. The enormous enclosure where the pandal stands is got up after the style of a Bombay fair, but everything, the shops, the buyers, the hangers on, the Jain volunteers running to and fro, smacks of either the Guzerati or the Marwadi. There is no political interest in the whole affair. The Jains are a religious community, and politics, even patriotism, concerns them but little.

The aims of the Conference are to effect certain social and religious reforms among the Jains, to advance the cause of religious and moral education among the people, to repair and reconstruct Jain temples throughout the country and to preserve and publish the works of ancient Jain literature and stone inscription, to help the poor and the destitute among the Jains and to care for and protect animals in general, to abolish such practices as the sale of young girls and to stop infant marriages among Jains and to get up a general Jain directory that will give, in a concise form, all the information concerning the principal Jains and Jainic institutions and sacred places in India.

On the subjects mentioned above the President of the Reception Committee delivered a forcible address which was followed by a lengthy speech in Hindi by Shet Nathanalji Gulecha, the President of the Conference and the State Treasurer of Gwalior. The rest of the proceedings were wholly uneventful. The Guzerati and Kathiawar Vernacular Press is represented in great strength at the Conference which will continue on Sunday and Monday.

THE draft regulations for the new Provincial Councils, as framed by the local administrations, will be considered by the Government of India next month.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

Indians and Executive Councils.

Sir Andrew Fraser, K. C. S. I, late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, contributes the following article to the "Empire Review" :—

In this paper I propose to consider only the appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils. I do not wish to mingle this question with the totally distinct one of establishing Executive Councils in provinces where at present they do not exist, and I cannot refrain from saying that it seems a little unfortunate that the two matters should have been raised together. They are entirely distinct in principle ; and that they have been raised together has tended to, if it has not also sprung from, confusion of thought.

There are certain provinces in India where we have a Governor and Executive Council ; there are other provinces where we have a Governor (or "Lieutenant-Governor") without an Executive Council. If the question has to be faced whether the same system as exists in the former should be introduced into the latter, then let that question be discussed on its own merits. It involves a comparison of the two systems of administration. This is not a matter on which difference of opinion does not exist. In its discussion all the men of experience and capacity will not be found on one side, nor all the weighty arguments. It is an administrative problem of considerable difficulty. It should be carefully considered, first of all, by the Governments and the men who have experience of, and are concerned with, either or both of the systems discussed ; and the decision should be based mainly on considerations of the greater efficiency of government. It is generally recognised in India that such questions should not be taken up until experience has indicated the desirability of improvement ; the administrative machinery should not be constantly tinkered. But I pass from this question to the appointment of

INDIANS TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

That question has not arisen now entirely for the first time, in a sense it has always been present before the mind of the Government of India. In the same sense it has been before the minds of thoughtful men whether official or non-official in that country. This is true, although it is also true that the matter has not been talked of much. It has not been made one of the definite demands of agitators ; for it has not stood out in their view as a separate claim. It is rather part of a policy to which, despite the persistent pursuance of it by the Government, they pretend to require constantly to call attention : namely, the employment of Indians in executive office under the Crown. Queen Victoria, when she took over the Government of India fifty years ago, promised—and His Majesty the King has recently renewed the promise—that his subjects "of whatever race or creed shall be freely and impartially admitted to office in his service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge." Indians who give such questions any thought regard this as a vital matter. They demand that executive office should be open to them as they may be found fit. They have long held judicial office up to the highest posts. Executive office has come to them more slowly. It is not difficult to see reasons why this should have been the case. High executive office demands certain qualifications which have necessarily been less generally marked among Indians than among Anglo-Indian officers, and for which special training not only in educational institutions, but also in the practical performance of administrative work in the lower grades of the services is required.

It is sometimes alleged by the critics of the Government that there has been

UNDUE DELAY

in fulfilling the royal promises to which I have referred. But when I remember the really small percentage able at all to read and write even in a province like Bengal (11·06 of the adult population for males and 5·77 for the total adult population), the anxious care to test and ascertain the fitness of officers of all classes, and the strong desire to promote good Indian officers, I feel the great injustice of this charge. Statistics show clearly what advance has been made in this direction. When I went to India in 1871, there were in Bengal three Indian officers holding offices reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service ; these three Indians were members of that service and drew each a salary of Rs. 400 a month. When I left India a few months ago there were twenty-three Indians holding such offices ; and they were drawing salaries up to Rs. 2,250 a month. During my tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal I had under me an Indian who, as senior member of the Board of Revenue, was next to me in executive office, and drew 4,000 rupees a month. At the same time, while the Provincial Civil Service has been more than doubled during that period, the whole addition has been of Indians. Although there are now 361 members of that service as against 177 in 1871 there are still only 45 Europeans now as then.

THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

They show how persistently Government has maintained the policy formulated in the royal promises, how offices have been thrown open to Indians and how Indians have been steadily promoted to higher office as they have been found qualified for it by their "education, ability and integrity." I have stated that in Bengal we have had an Indian holding the next appointment to the Lieutenant-Governor. He was not actually a member of the Executive Council: for no such body exists in Bengal. He did perform, however (as the Bengal Board of Revenue now do), many of the duties of a Member of Council: and he was the senior colleague and trusted adviser of the head of the province. It is as part of this general policy that the admission of Indians to Executive Councils has, as I have said, always been present to the mind of Government in India. It is in view of this policy and of the promises declaring this policy that this matter should now be discussed and determined.

THE REAL ISSUE HAS BEEN GREATLY OBSCURED.

The discussion of the abstract proposition was marked by great confusion of thought. This arose partly from the simultaneous discussion of the really prelevant question of the establishment of Executive Councils in provinces where they had not previously existed. It arose still more from the failure to distinguish between Executive and Legislative Councils and the application to the former of principles and arguments really applicable only to the latter. Now, while the general question is still undecided and forms the subject of controversy not only in the press but also before Parliament, there is also a concrete case to discuss. Mr. P. S. Sinha, Advocate-General of Bengal, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General. The appointment has been the subject of much criticism. That criticism has been characterised by the confusion of thought to which reference has already been made. The following abstract of the remarks of one of the critics may be taken as typical. The points are :—

(1) Against the person nominated, if a native were to be selected at all, nothing could be urged . . . nobody doubts that Mr. Sinha will make a very competent Legal Member of Council.

(2) None the less this nomination is the beginning of a resolution . . . entered upon in rash and reckless haste at the bidding of a doctrinaire theorist. . . . The appointment gives away the "arcanum imperii" and admits to the inner Cabinet . . . a member of one of the subject races, who is bound to be acquainted with all its secrets.

(3) The appointment is defended on the ground that the people of India ought to be represented in the Governor-General's Council. What section of the Indian people does the new member represent? . . . He is almost an Englishman.

Now this criticism—and it is typical of much that is written on the subject—seems to me to be

BASED ON A COMPLETE MISUNDERSTANDING

of the issue. I take first the alleged defence of the appointment. It is said—and not untruly—that it is defended on the ground that the people of India ought to be represented on the Governor-General's Councils. But instead of denying the soundness of the principle of representation as the basis of the appointment, the critic is content with trying to prove that Mr. Sinha represents no particular phase of Hinduism or of Indian thought, aspiration or interest. Both the particular defence quoted and the reply to it are due to failure to distinguish between Executive and Legislative Councils in their nature and functions. The distinction is of essential importance. The Legislative Council consists in great part of a body of non-officials called together as representing each a particular section of the community or a particular interest. The more devoted a man is to that section or interest, the more he is identified with it, so much the more he is fit to represent it on the Legislative Council the more is he the kind of man we want. It is exactly the opposite with the Executive Council. This is a body of officials called together to administer the country. They have all a joint responsibility for the whole administration of the country; and each has a separate responsibility for a separate department or for a certain portion of the administration. They have to administer in the interests, not of a section of the community, but of the whole. So far a man is devoted to, or identified with, a particular section or interest, he is disqualified for the Executive Council. For the Legislative Council we want the man who represents a section or an interest which requires representation; but for the Executive Council we want a man capable and trained to administer impartially and justly between conflicting interests and diverse sections of the community. The man who would administer a department, as identified with one particular section or interest, would be unworthy of the confidence of his sovereign.

THE TRUTH IS

that we do not want in the Executive Council a representative of particular views, we want a man trained and proved to be fit to discharge the duties of the high office entrusted to him. Let us look at the method of appointment now. As each vacancy occurs the best man available is carefully selected. The Financial Member sometimes, and the Legal Member usually, comes from home; the others are selected from the services. They are all selected as trained men, whose "ability and integrity" have been tried and ascertained, and who are believed to be fit to be entrusted with the joint and several responsibility for that just and efficient administration which the interests of the Government and of the people alike demand from men in their high office.

Now when it is admitted that Mr. P. S. Sinha will make a "very competent Legal Member of Council," his appointment has been vindicated. If, however, he is not fit to be entrusted "with all the secrets" of the Government, he cannot be a competent Legal Member, and is not fit for the Council. I for my part believe that Mr. Sinha is entirely competent and worthy of confidence. His high character led to his being appointed to the responsible and confidential post of Advocate-General; and his courageous, impartial and honourable discharge of the duties of that office has enhanced his great reputation. So far as we know the present appointment has been made on the recommendation of the Viceroy. It has the approval of those who know fully the capacity and services of the gentleman appointed. There is no reason why he should not be regarded as competent in every respect to do credit to the office now conferred on him. In these circumstances it was right that neither his race nor creed should be held as a disqualification. This is no revolutionary measure adopted "with rash and reckless haste"; it is an appointment made in accordance with the policy definitely laid down long ago and loyally maintained ever since. Here we have

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN,

selected really in ordinary course, without allowing his race or creed to be regarded as a disqualification. The qualified Indian has been found, and has been appointed. This is just, and is in accordance with our professed policy. This is altogether a different matter from setting aside one or more appointments in an Executive Council and saying that they shall be filled, for example, one by a Hindu and the other by a Musalman. This would indeed be a revolutionary policy; and it would be unwise and retrograde. Such a proposal seems to be based on an entire misunderstanding of the functions of an Executive Council and on confusion of these functions with those of a Legislative Council.

We do not want a Hindu or Musalman, as such, in the Executive Council; we want a man proved to be qualified by his education, ability and integrity, to discharge the duties of that office. No man deliberately judged to be thus qualified for such appointment should be disqualified on account of race or creed. But it is surely at least equally true that no man should be selected for such appointment merely on account of his race or creed. To forget this would be to subvert the wise and righteous policy long pursued in the face of difficulty and fully vindicated by experience.

TARIFF REFORMS.

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

A "Pioneer's" special London cablegram, dated the 22nd instant, states:—"Mr. Balfour in addressing a gathering of women Tariff reformers, made a speech which is notable, as more outspoken in advocating Tariff reform than any of his previous utterances. He declared that the Government's amazing fiscal proposals showed that the present system had utterly broken down. But the fiscal proposals of Tariff reformers were not merely a matter of pocket they were necessary strongly to unite the Empire to meet its common destinies, needs and perils. Imperial unity must be a matter of every day commercial work and not solely one of so many ships and guns."

HARRISON ROAD BOMB CASE.

Prisoners Transferred to Hazaribagh Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

Nogidranath Gupta and Dharaninath Gupta, who were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, in the Harrison-road bomb case, have been transferred from the Alipore to the Hazaribagh Jail.

DUM DUM FACTORY.

Lost Ammunition Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The Police have succeeded in recovering from a tank close to the Dum Dum Small Arms Ammunition Factory, a box containing 1,000 of the missing cartridges. Their informants were two released convicts, who implicated many of the workmen, but their information proving unreliable, the two imformers are now under arrest.

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

Besides the two informant a sentry, who was recently appointed to the Dum Dum factory, is also in custody.

THE MONORAIL SYSTEM.

Experiments on the Kalka-Simla Road.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

The extended use of the Monorail system of transport, both for passengers and goods, depends very much upon the satisfactory pattern of carriage, and Mr. Brennan is working hard at home to reach success in this direction.

Experiments are now being made, in short lengths, on the roads near Kamarhati and Dharmpur (Kalka-Simla Road), with a view to testing the value of the monorail for military purposes on hill road generally. A report will be furnished in due course, when the trials have come to an end.

INQUEST ON FONDAY NATH BOSE.

Alleged Injuries from the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

At the Coroner's inquest yesterday, on Fonday Nath Bose, who is alleged to have died from injuries inflicted by the Jessore Police, Colonel Jordan, Police Surgeon, said he found a puncture on the right side of the chest and several ribs fractured.

The doctor, who treated the deceased in Jessore in March last for pneumonia and bronchitis said that the deceased never complained of being ill-treated, nor could he detect any signs of internal injuries. The Assistant Civil Surgeon of Jessore, who had treated the deceased in the Civil Hospital for lung complications, could detect no signs of internal injuries, but said that the deceased had stated he had been placed on the ground, straw was placed on his chest and he was trod on. He did not say that a bamboo had been rolled up and down on his chest.

The inquest was adjourned to the 31st instant, as the dying statement of the deceased, which had been sent to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jessore, had not been returned.

ARABINDO'S JAIL EXPERIENCES.

Proposed Calcutta Daily.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The "Indian Daily News" understands on good authority, that Arabindo Ghose is engaged in writing out a detailed account of his jail experiences in Bengali, which will appear in two vernacular monthlies—the "Bharati," edited by Mrs. J. Ghosal, and the "Suprubhat," edited by Miss Kamudini Mitra, a daughter of Krishna Kumar Mitra.

A scheme for starting a daily paper in Calcutta is having consideration. Arabindo Ghose will occupy the editorial chair and it will be amply financed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Appointments.—Reference Southern Army Orders Nos. 30 and 37, dated 20th April and 4th May 1909, respectively, relative to the appointment of Lieutenant G. K. Butt as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Pachmarhi, and Major H. W. E. Hitchins as Commandant, Pachmarhi Sanitarium, the following temporary appointment was made:—

Staff.—Captain S. F. McI. Lomer, 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Pachmarhi, vice Captain H. H. G. Stansfeld, 74th Punjabis, vacated, from 4th to 7th April inclusive.

Captain S. F. McI. Lomer, 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to officiate as Commandant, Pachmarhi Sanitarium. Dated 4th April.

Appointments.—The following appointments are made:—

Staff.—Major D. Warren, 1st Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, (Additional) Southern Army, vice Captain J. H. K. Stewart on leave, or until further orders. Dated 6th May.

Captain P. B. Sanster, 2nd Lancers, (Gardner's Horse), to officiate as Brigade Major, Nasirabad Brigade, vice Captain A. F. Hislop on leave, or until further orders. Dated 10th April.

12th Pioneers (The Kelet-i-Ghilzai Regiment)—Captain J. S. Hooker to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his duties as Double Company Officer, vice Major F. C. Laing appointed 2nd-in-Command, 121st Pioneers. Dated 1st April.

61st Prince of Wales' Own Pioneers—Major F. G. Batten, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Brooking ganted leave, or until further orders. Dated 9th April.

Major A. H. T. Rouse, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Batten. Dated 15 April.

113th Infantry.—Major F. L. Jones, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. H. Bolton granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 3rd March.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MAY 22.—Maj Dunlop, 20th Inf, from England.
Capt Luke, R A, from England.
Lieut Landon, R A, from England.
Br-Genl Phayre, Br-Comdr, from Sealkote.
Maj Watson, 62nd Punj, from Benares.
Capt Henderson, 17th Cav, from Cawnpore.
Capt Rennick, 11th Lancers, from England.
Lieut Anderson, the Blackwatch, from England.
Maj Waller, 42nd D Regt, from Deoli.
Lieut Hogan, R G A, from Aden.
Capt Guarpurry, I M S, from Aden.
Lt-Col Sloman, E Surrey Regt, from Mhow.
Lieut Maclean, E Surrey Regt, from Mhow.
Maj Eyre, R G A, from England.
Lt-Col Andrew, Y G C I, from Aurangabad.
Br-Genl Kelly, Staff, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES, MAY 22.—Maj Clereeland Secy to P M O India, to Simla.
Lieut Saunders, 2nd E York R, to England.
Lieut Sandeland, the Royal Irish, to England.
Capt Medlicott, Skin, Horse, to England.
Lieut Landon, R A, to Abbottebad.
Capt Luke, R A, to Abbottabad.
Capt Charrington, 15th Hus, to England.
Capt Clarke, R E, to England.
Br-Genl Phayre, Br-Comdr, to England.
Maj Watson, 62nd Punj, to England.
Lieut Heales, 5th Cav, to England.
Maj Talbot, 37th Lancers, to England.
Capt Claridge, 28th Cav, to England.
Col Montgomery, 43rd E Regt, to Ahmednagar.
Capt Dalrympton Hay, 43rd E Regt to Erinpara.
Lieut Cole, 43rd E Regt, to Madras.
Maj Waller, 42nd D Regt, to Deoli.
Capt Pope, Northpton Regt, to England.
Maj Granger, I M S, to Poona.
Capt Guarpurry, I M S, to Poona.
Lieut Maclean, E Surrey, to England.
Lt-Col Sloman, E Surrey, to England.
Bt-Col Weallens, Northpton, to Poona.
Maj Eyre, R G A, to Karachi.
Lt-Col Andrew, G C I, to England.
Br-Genl Staff, G O I, to England.

MR. H. A. B. VERNON, I.C.S., handed over charge on Saturday to Mr. C. B. Cotterril, as Secretary to the Board of Revenue and Separate Revenue Department, and will leave Madras on Wedesday next for Ootacamund, where he will take charge, on the 2nd June, as Acting Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras *vice* Mr. Campbell proceeding on leave.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Quetta Spring Meeting.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 22.

The following are the details:—

THE HORSE HURDLES.—Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third. Distance—1 1-2 miles over 9 furlongs.
Mr Coventry's Downfall 9st 11lbs ......Mr Bradyll 1
Mr Bethell's Platoon, 9st ....Capt Furnell 2
Won by 4 lengths. Time—3mins. 6 4-5 secs.

THE POLO HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs 50 to third. Distance—3 furlongs.
Capt Saunders' Dame Durden, 9st 11lbs ...Owner 1
Major Tweeddle's Lady 10st 2lbs 2
Major Ready's Lady Flo, 12st 4lbs...Capt Furnell 3
Also ran.—Plasmon, Turquoise, Haidee, Viceroy and Don Juan.
Won by 3 lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—41 2-5secs.

THE ALBERT PRESS PLATE.—Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third. Distance—the Race course.
Mr Sanday's Desert Flower, 8st 12lbs...Northmore 1
Mr Bethell's Barkies, 9st 4lbs ......Col O'Donnell 2
Capt Leake's Sirdar, 10st 3lbs...........Mr Sanday 3
Also ran.—Alexis, Rivalry, Leveiler, Grey Friar and Skipper.
Won by 1 1-4 lengths, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—2mins. 24 2-5secs.

THE ALBERT PRESS PLATE No. II.
Mr Bethell's Ivanhoe II, 10st 3lbs ...Capt Furnell 1
Mr O'Hara's Ariadne, 11st 7lbs..............Owner 2
Col O'Donnell's Necklace, 10st 9lbs ....Owner 3
Also ran.—Planchette, Lagoon, A. B. C., Amritsar, Pearl, Odee and Hawk.
Won by two lengths, one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—2mins. 19secs.

THE HUNT CHASE.—Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third. Distance—2 miles.
Col Boileu's Godiva, 12st 7lbs ...Mr Underwood 1
Mr Bethell's Qui Vive, 11st 8lbs..............Owner 2
Mr Bignell's No Name, 11st......Mr Leslie Smith 3
Won by a furlong, 1 furlong between second and third. Time—4mins. 42secs.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third. Distance—4 furlongs.
Mr Sanday's Akrabad, 11st 4lbs..............Owner 1
Capt Leake's Sirdar, 10st 1lb ....Mr Furnell 2
Mr Graham's Mashook, 8st 10lbs ....Owner 3
Also ran.—Habara, Viceroy, Kipper, Don Juan, Khan Bahadur and Muscana.
Won by a length, a short head between second and third. Time—55 2-5secs.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third. Distance—4 furlongs.
Col O'Donnell's Arthur, 11st ......Capt Furnell 1
Major Wooledge's Kington, 10st 9lbs...Mr Lorimer 2
Major Tweedale's Lady, 9st ....Owner 3
Also ran.—Defender, Lagoon, Vixen, Goldfish and Amritsar.
Won by one and half lengths, three lengths between second and third. Time—53 1-5secs.

WELLINGTON SKY MEETING.

Last Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 23.

The second and last day's Wellington Sky meeting came off this evening in lovely weather. A large and representative gathering, including their Excellencies, Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley and Miss Lawley, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Rajas of Cochin and Vizianagram, was present. The card contained six races, besides a match between two local racers. One unhappy event took place. Mr. W. McArthur, of 13th Hussars from Secunderabad, son of Colonel McArthur, R.E., retired, who rode K.C.S.I., in the Consolation Race, was thrown out of his mount and was picked up senseless. In most of the events the favourites did not win, thus the bookies had their turn of luck. The Border Regiment's and the 13th Hussars' bands played at intervals, and enlivened the proceedings. Details:—

THE TALLY-HO PLATE.—Cup, value Rs. 99, presented by the Raja of Vizianagram. Second Rs. 25. Distance—2 miles.
Capt Carter's b a h Malabar, 10st ....Owner 1
Capt Middleton's b a h Norah, 11st.........Owner 2
Betting.—4 to 6 Norah and 2 to 1 against Malabar.
Malabar led and won by one and a half lengths.
Totalizator paid Rs. 4.

THE WELLINGTON HANDICAP.—Cup, value Rs. 99, presented by Messrs. Spencer and Co., Madras Distance—6 furlongs.
Lt.-Col Desraj Urs' b a p Nippon, 10st. 12lbs, Mr Wyndham Quinn 1
Major R P Stare's ch o g Cracker II 9st 12lbs, Mr Studdy 2
Lt. E Popham's b a p Cato 10st 4lbs.........Owner 3
Capt Middleton's b c m Little Mary, 9st, Mr Mailewan 4
Betting.—4 to 6 on Cracker II, 2 1 1-2 to against Nippon and 10 to 1 against Little Mary, Cato and Stinger.
At the flag Nippon, attended by Cato and Cracker II led. In the straight, Cato fell back, Cracker II taking its place. Nippon won by half a length. A good race between Cracker II and Cato was witnessed.
Totalizator paid Rs. 4.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Winner Rs. 99 and second Rs. 25. Distance—3 furlongs.
H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's bl aus g Wildnight, Mr. Kenworthy 1
Lieutenant-Colonel Desraj Urs br aus m Laurel, Mr Wyndham Quinn 2
Major Duff's br aus m Nellie Steward, Capt Popham 3
Betting.—4 to 6 on Wildnight, 2 to 1 against Laurel and 2 to 1 against Nellie Stewart.
Nellie Stewart led. In the straight Wildnight leaped to the front and the race lay between it and Laurel, the former winning by a length; two lengths separating second and third.
Totalizator paid Rs. 4-8.

THE ARUVANKAD HANDICAP. Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 25. Distance—1 mile.
Mr. Kenworthy's Varalette, 10st 2lbs.........Owner 1
Mr J G Willoughb'y's ch aus m Carmenita, Owner 2
Mr McArthur's ch w g K C S I 9st 12lbs... Owner
Mr H H Dawson's ch aus g Hannibal, 9st 12lbs, 3 Mr Studdy 4
Betting.—1 1-2 to 1 against Carmenita, 2 to 1 on Varalette, 4 to 1 against K C S I, and 10 to 1 against Hannibal.
Varalette, Carmenita and Hannibal led. In the straight Hannibal got to the rear, while KCSI took its place. An exciting race between the first two was witnessed, Varalette winning by three quarters of a length two lengths separating second and third.
Totalizatar paid Rs. 4.

THE MERCHANTS' HANDICAP.—Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 25. Distance—1 1-4 miles.
Mr. J. G. Willoughby's b e m Nell Gwynne, 11st., Owner 1
Messrs. Wyndham Quinn and Leatham's br e g Handelian, 10st., 1......... Mr. Wyndham Quinn 2
Mr. Lakshmikantaraj Urs' br w g Kampal, 9st. Mr. Kenworthy 3
Mr. Douglas's ch an ig Truculence 1st....Owner 4.
Betting.—1 to 2 against Nell. Gwynne, 2 1-2 to 1 against Handelian, 3 to 1 against Kampal and 10 to 1 against Truculence.
After two false starts, Nell Gwynne started off with Kampal, Handelian following. In this order the race was finished, Nell Gwynne winning by two lengths, six lengths separating second and third.
Totalizator paid Rs 4.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—Winner Rs. 99, second Rs. 25. Distance—4 furlongs.
Mr Douglas's ch aus g Triculence...Mr Willoughby 1
Mr Yeatman's g a g Stinger.................Owner 2
Mr McArthur's ch w g K C S I...............Owner 3
Betting—3 to 1 against Stinger and 4 to 1 against Truculence.
The race lay between Truculence and Stinger, the former winning by 6 lengths.
Totalisator paid Rs. 7.

MATCH.

Mr. Dyson's b a p Burglor Bill, ridden by Mr. Walker, beat Major Chichchester's b a p Boy, ridden by Mr. Brodinca by four lengths.

BOMBAY IN CAPITAL.

It seems to be taken for granted in native political circles that the Indian Councils Act of 1909, which amends that of 1892, will come into operation in good time to allow the enlarged Legislative Councils of the Supreme and Local Governments to assemble in January 1910. The elections under the rules to be drawn up by the various Governments will, if this conjecture be correct, probably take place in December, when the capital of each province is the head-quarters of the administration. It will add considerably to the excitement of the season, and perhaps aggravate that congestion, which is the chief cause of the rack rents so distressing to the people of Bombay and Calcutta. People from the mofussil are sure to flock to the chief towns to witness the convening of the Indian dumas—there is no other European parliamentary institution which offers so many points of comparison as the Russian—and the problem of putting them up will tease their friends, but delight the hearts of such landlords as have not been in a violent hurry to let their houses. It will be a great opportunity for the house-broker, and the gombeen man and you may be sure those harpies will not let it slip.

In connection with the Reformed Councils there are several important matters of detail, the settlement of which will present considerable difficulty. I do not allude to electoral colleges or the protection of minorities, but to minor considerations which are however of extreme local interest. Where, for instance, is the Bombay Council to meet? Surely not in the Secretariat. Perhaps in the Town Hall under the shadow of Sir David Sassoon's magnificent organ. It would be by no means an inconvenient and undignified tryst. The Town Hall is in a central position,—in the heart of what may well be called the City,—it is in a good condition of preservation, and is sanctified by crowding memories of civic independence. Its style of architecture is not Indo-Saracenic, which, to my mind, is an additional recommendation, for its stucco columns are of refreshment after the monotony of traceries and gargoyles in Porbandar stone. It is roomy and the acoustic properties are decidedly superior to those of the Municipal Hall. It would be easy to arrange the seats after the manner of the House of Commons, and the sharp division this would make between the popular Opposition and the Official Party would be a distinct gain to the journalist and the critic. But with all these credentials, I am afraid the Town Hall will be rejected.

My reason for this opinion may surprise you, but I put it forward with a due sense of responsibility. The numerical strength and constitutional importance of the Reformed Council will make it the chief deliberative assembly in the Presidency, a distinction hitherto enjoyed by the Bombay Corporation. The Legislative Department will have to be enlarged and extended to cope with the work entailed by frequent meetings and the consequent increase of interpellations and amendments. This growth will entitle the Legislative Department to something more than mere apartments in the General Secretariat. A habitation of its own would be fully justified; which being conceded it will hardly be regarded an extravagance to erect a Parliament House self-contained and handsome.

There is sure to be much rivalry between the Bombay Corporation and the Bombay Legislative Council, a rivalry which did not exist before. Even under the Act of 1892 the Council was merely an appendage of the Bureaucracy. The Additional Members might criticise and condemn the measures introduced by the Executive Council, but they were never in a position to defeat them by the adverse vote of a majority. Under the Act of 1909 this will all be changed. The provision for an official minority in the Bombay Council will make it possible for a man of the commanding influence of Sir Peroshah Metha to control the action of the Executive in very much the same way as he now controls it in the Corporation. Under the ancient regime membership of the Legislative Council was little more than an academical distinction; under the new dispensation it will be a power for good and evil, and will be eagerly sought by the ambitious. The citizens of Bombay will therefore be much in the same position as the citizens of London, who are hard set to decide whether it is better to be a member of the London County Council or the House of Commons. In our case the Municipal institution is the early love, and in spite of the flashy attractions of the new charmer, it will probably retain its hold on our affections.

Be that as it might. The point I wish to emphasise is that the Bombay Corporation having a habitation worthy of its name, the Reformed Council will not be content to meet in any hole or corner which may for the moment be vacant, but will demand a residence in keeping with its size, dignity, and far-reaching consequence. The question is, where is it to be built? The site must belong to Government, and there is only one that seems suitable. I mean the crescent where the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone for the new museum. It is central and commanding, in fact there is none in the whole city, where the parliament house of the great city of Bombay, "urbs prima in Indis," the Golden Portal of the West, could be reared more appropriately and more effectually. It is surrounded by the large caravanserais to which visitors from Europe, America, Africa and the Antipodes flock in the cold weather, and the temple built upon it would become the cynosure of the political and intellectual eyes of the world. It would attract much more attention than a mere museum, and the people of Bombay would be well content to see a departure from the original intention as to the use of this site. A museum would be better located in the northern part of the town. If the matter were properly represented to the Prince of Wales, I believe he would readily consent to the exhumation of the stone he well and truly laid, to make room for another which he would have been asked to consecrate if we had the gift of prophecy and knew a little more then of the power and tenacity of Lord Morley, the god in the machine of Indian parliamentary institutions.

News comes from Simla that the Government of Bombay will presently be required to nominate an Additional Member to the Viceroy's Legislative Council in place of Mr. Gokhale whose term expires in July. Unless the Maharatta politician is to become the first Hindu Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay it is practically certain that he will be re-nominated. He has expressed no desire to be relieved of a responsibility he has supported with much credit since the retirement of Sir Peroshah Metha, and there is no other non-official in the local Legislative Council who possesses in so high a degree the confidence and admiration of the fellows. There is a strong belief, born, I may say, of an equally strong desire, that Mr. Gokhale will be chosen by Sir George Clarke as his first Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Reforms Scheme. In spite of his peculiar views on the Home Charges and Army Expenditure, I venture to think that Mr. Gokhale's appointment to the position, I have in mind, would be generally applauded by financiers in India. Ever since 1897 when he gave evidence before Lord Welby's Commission on Indian Expenditure he has made Indian finance his chief study. His criticisms of the Imperial Budgets have been trenchant and sound, and to him more than to any other public man we owe the reduction of the salt duty, the raising of the taxable minimum of income, the grant of a portion of surpluses to District Boards, and lastly the abandonment of the old dishonesty of under-estimating the income and overestimating the expenditure. He is a wonderfully earnest man without a grain of humour in his whole composition, and can make a rupee go further than Sir Peroshah Metha could a hundred. Not in this matter only is the Maharatta disciple the antithesis of his Parsee teacher. The latter's speeches buble with allusive raillery; the former's utterances are serious and exact, devoid of every rhetorical embellishment. I could go on multiplying the points of difference, but to do so would not prove anything more than the scope which Indian Nationalism affords for single-minded men of various tempers.

Will Sir Peroshah Metha also be drafted into the Bombay Executive Council? It is a question which may people ask, but which nobody has the temerity to answer in a direct way. He is beyond dispute the first native in the Presidency. His power is as great as that of Charles Stuart Parnell at the height of his fame, but he possesses what the late Irish leader lacked, namely an official confidence in his sincerity. But he is not a representative of either of the great sects into which the Indian population is broadly divided. He is a Parsee, a member of a most important minority in this presidency it is true, but politically insignificant from and Imperial point of view. He is one of the leaders of the Indian National Congress, but that institution is as little liked by the bulk of his co-religionists as it is by the great body of Mahomedans. There would be as much logic in appointing an European of the complexion of the late George Yule to the Executive Council as this eminent Parsee barrister, who has been knighted by the Government for his public services. I do not therefore think that an offer of the second post will be made to him. To make such an appointment would be to place both Sir Peroshah and the Government itself in an invidious position. There is also another consideration which would cause Sir Peroshah to refuse the post. The salary it will carry is very little more than £4,000 a year and our spacious "uncrowned king" could not live on that sum in his present style.

Let whomsoever be appointed to the Governor's Executive Council Sir Peroshah Metha will be the leader of the elected element in the Legislative Council and his dominance will largely influence the view of at least one of the native executive members. I am quite prepared to see him as powerful in the new council as he has long been in the Corporation. Will that be good for Bombay? I unhesitatingly answer yes. Sir Peroshah is a moderate and therefore loyal in the last degree to the British raj. He has at the same time the independence of high ability and earnest patriotism. He is not afraid to oppose the "zoolum" of the Bureaucracy; nor is he backward to denounce the violence of sedition. In this he is unique among the native public men of India. Hence the esteem in which he is held by that keen judge of men, Sir George Clarke.

The public has learned with much satisfaction that his visit to Simla is doing our Governor no end of good. He will probably return sooner than he intended so as to be in residence at Ganeshkhind as soon as the Bombay Government assembles at Poona. Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Senior Member of Council, is occupying Government House at Mahableshwar, and doing all he can to temper the wind to the shorn lamb. It is pretty certain that this will be the last official season on that distant hill, but the possessors of vested interests do not like to believe it, and Sir John is doing his best by an affectionate hospitality to encourage the illusion. I hear that Sir George Clarke has had more than one interview with Sir Herbert Risley to discuss the rules which he will have to submit to the Government of India to give effect to the Indian Councils Act. Our satrap is reported to be much in favour of the presence of Indians on the Executive Council and has a plan which he believes will placate the rival interests in this presidency. If he succeeds he will deserve the highest credit, for it is the peculiarity of Bombay that the majority of really able public men are drawn from communities numerically weak.

AN INDIAN PROPHECY AND THE BUDGET.

The following Indian prophecy, concerning the last days of the Kali Yug, or present age, seems worth publishing at this juncture. It is out of the Puranas, a portion of Hindu scripture date (*circa*) 1000 B. C.:—

"The man who owns most gold
And lavishly distributes it, will gain
Dominion over all. Religion will consist
In wasting alms at large, and self-willed women
Will seek for power. They who rule the State
Will rob the people and abstract the wealth
Of merchants on the plea of raising taxes.
And in the world's last age the rights of man
Will be confused, no property be safe."

The wide and yet detailed sweep of this forecast reminds me of the Budget, to the framers of which I commend the last line but two.

Yours truly,
FLORA ANNIE STEEL (in the "Times",)
Talgarth Hall, Machynlleth, April 30.

Chess Tournament.

The following are the games played on Friday evening:—

Mr. Pendse beat Mr. Karle.
" Rodas " " Pavri.
" Rajababu " " Khadilkar.
" Desponde " " Pendurkar.

CRICKET AT ABU.

Cutch vs. High School, Abu.

This match was played on May 20th. Cutch won by 209 runs:—

CUTCH.

K S Vijayaraji l-b-w, b Lilywhite	100
Sivaji, b Dubois	8
Ismail, b Smythe	0
J H Smith, c Gibson, b Boardman	30
N Bapasola, b Smythe	68
Kasam, c Loveday, b Smythe	15
Naran, run out	9
Osman, b Boardman	10
Alarakia, b Smythe	4
Mawla, not out	9
Ramji, b Smythe	2
Extras	22
Total	277

Smythe took 5 wickets for 73.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Dubois, c Bapasola, b Osman	37
Simmons, c Ismail, b Bapasola	0
Dubois ii, b Ismail	6
Boardman i, b Osman	13
Capt Owen, b Osman	0
Smythe, b Ismail	5
Rev Greve, b Ismail	1
Lilywhite, not out	0
Loveday, b Ismail	0
Gibson, b Ismail	0
Boardman ii, b Ismail	0
Extras	6
Total	68

Ismail took 6 wkts for 18
Osman took 3 wkts for 7

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd May 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	23	10	50 a. m.	0	57
Suez	23	2	20 p. m.	0	19

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Saigon Bangkok route right (22-5-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassera (20-5-09)

CONSEQUENT on the return to the Board of Revenue of the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir, the Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Clegg, the present acting member, has applied for leave.

THE KAYASTHA PRABHUS.

The Re-marriage of Widows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to write a few lines on the articles of the so-called "Social Reformer" and "Wellwisher" appearing in your paper of the 14th and 19th instant. The letters are a little away from the true state of affairs and more or less directed to stop the movement of reform set on foot by some persons. As the widow-marriage enthusiasts are anxious to run up to the widow marriages, so the anti-widow marriage people and others are anxious to see that no reforms are introduced until they are fully considered and formally sanctioned by a large number of the community. The latter's attention are directed not to one thing alone, but to other reforms suggested by the conference, which are more essential to-day. They are first winning the confidence, recently lost, and wish to carry out all the reforms suggested by the conference by proper means, without causing a split.

When the widow-marriage question was being discussed in committee of the conference, a protest was made by some delegates. The President explained that the proposition was brought forward to find out public opinion, and that it did not suggest that widow-marriages are approved. So the discussion was dropped. But next day in the conference meeting an amendment was proposed to the original proposition, suggesting indirectly the approval of the conference to the widow-marriages. Again hot discussion ensued, and the amendment was put to the vote in spite of the protest of some of the delegates. When votes were being taken a cry was made informing the President that not only the delegates were lifting their hands, but others who had specially come and had mixed among the delegates. Suggestions were made to count the exact number. A retired Deputy Collector and some gentlemen came forward and told the President what harm the amendment would do if it was not withdrawn. On this the President moved, and the proposition was withdrawn before the exact number was ascertained.

The split was caused just when people not caring (as some people are led to believe) for the opinions of the people, and without waiting for the final decision of the conference went for the "Karya Siddhi" (success to the ceremony) of the widow marriage, and made loose the religious boycotting chain by dining with the couple. The split was further aggravated when some nasty articles of boast appeared in the papers, and silly words were passed. The Sthanik committees formed according to the rules of the conference were done away with. To set all these things right some people have now come forward and have formed a society with pure and simple objects in view. The "Social Reformer" and the "Wellwisher" have, it seems, still not learnt any lesson from what has happened so far. They must now try to join hands instead of picking a quarrel. A true reformer or a well-wisher would not attempt to ridicule any institution, but would try in his own direction. He would take people in his confidence by explaining the real necessity without going astray. When he is possessed of intellect and accompanied by literate friends he must be confident of success. Would writings in favour of widow-marriages and lecturing do no good? If these men cannot make out a strong case they themselves are to be blamed, and not the poor or uneducated. I request these reformers not to take the step they are now taking, but use right ways to make out their case still stronger without any alloy of trickery.

It has often been said that many educated persons are in favour of widow marriages. But it appears that some of the educated and experienced persons do not support the cause, and some have openly censured the enthusiasts. It is not correct to say that the educated favour the cause, therefore the uneducated should follow them. The educated take their stand only in relation to their intellect or brain power. Higher sentiments are heard often from the lips of the poor and uneducated men and women, and the aged teach their own experiences. It would therefore be foolish to be guided by mere intellect, or to boast of it.

The educated have lost their confidence and are losing it more. They should try to correct themselves. They would then be able to command spontaneous homage and then there would remain no necessity to speak ill of any society or person. I do not desire to show any defects but what I earnestly pray for is that they must show to the poor and uneducated that they are best typical characters and their reforms are quite unadulterated.

I wish that the educated instead of misdirecting their intellectual energies should discuss the necessity of the widow-marriage and explain how the objections are trivial (quite independently of the man's status) in papers or pamphlets. The objections are as under.

(1) The Prabhu women are in general naturally religious, God fearing, symphatic and very useful advisors and assistants in family matters. Where is then the necessity to marry them again if the relatives can make all amends for their high characters. They are certainly morally far superior and their turn of mind after their husband's death is generally towards God, happiness of brothers, father, or other relatives. They have proved to be the most useful members in families.

(2) Is marriage the highest goal? Very few would seek to be remarried. Can their minds be not turned to some better things? Can they not be educated and engaged as tutoresses to women and children in private houses or made to select doctor's, nurse's or any other honourable professions? What does Dewan Bahadur V. M. Sawartu suggest?

(3) Are there not in England or any other civilized nation instances of women who pass their lives unmarried or in widowhood, and is it not considered a better reform and which is being gradually introduced in those societies? Why then go down under the name of social reform?

(4) Why are the Hindu communities in which the widow marriage are current stopping them? There are some evils accompanied with them of which those communities are afraid and it is desirable that those evils should not creep in the C. K. Prabhu community.

(5) Would decent pure and humane living of men not prove the status of the widows?

(6) Is not the number of unmarried girls greater than that of unmarried boys? This needs no greater proof than the figures of the last census and the personal knowledge. Widow marriages would ruin the poor. The dowry system will remain unchecked.

(7) Will not the status of the community which their ancestors maintained at the cost of their lives and which this generation is maintaining at their risk be lowered? Would they then get Brahmins in villages to perform religious ceremonies? Is the poor and uneducated Prabhu of a village to suffer?

(8) Is it wise to introduce widow marriages in the community by means not liked by the community? Should not those who made the boycotting chain loose be taken to task?

(9) Would not the children of the person marrying a widow be sufferers if the community does not accept the reform soon? Why should they suffer?

(10) What does a public opinion mean? Does it mean the opinion of a hundred in a conference not properly represented or that of about 50 in a committee of a town consisting of about 300 young men?

(11) Where is the necessity of introducing the reform (Balvidhavavivah) of allowing young widows to marry, at the last moment? The age limit has been increased, therefore there is no necessity "to take the stone on feet for little."

In conclusion I beg to request both the parties to refrain from making any personal attacks or attack on any institution. It is better to allow different institutions to work up their reforms, as the President of the conference suggests.—Yours etc.,

A KAYASTHA.

Bombay, May 21.

THE April number of the *Journal of the Royal Artillery*, in a series entitled "Napoleon's Marshals" gives a brief biographical sketch with portrait of Macdonald, by Captain H.M. Davson, R.H.A. Among the readers of the article some may not be aware that a grand-daughter of Marshal Macdonald, whom Napoleon created Duc de Tarante, and whom Louis XVIII made a peer of France, is at present a resident of Simla, in the person of Madame de Tarante Coates, whose father was a son of the famous Marshal. Madame Coates has in her possession the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour personally conferred upon her grand-father by Napoleon, and the order of St. Louis which he received later from his Sovereign, to both of which Captain Davson refers in his very interesting pages. It is seldom indeed that so close and actual a link with a name so illustrious is found so far from the scene of its history as Simla.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4).

One of the most difficult and yet urgently necessary tasks before the Turkish Government is the restoration of order and security in Asia Minor where anarchy and bloodshed are reaching a point that will compel the intervention of the Powers unless the Porte acts promptly and vigorously against the Moslem fanatics and reactionaries who for weeks past have been making a pandemonium of those regions. The massacres at Adana where the anti-Christian outbreaks reached there worst point have formed the subject of a stormy debate in the Chamber when the late Vali and the Assistant Minister of the Interior were violently attacked and stigmatized as creatures of the Hamidian *regime*. Finally, after an agitated sitting, a resolution was adopted almost unanimously in favour of the formation of a court-martial at Adana to try the guilty parties and of despatching a Parliamentary commission of inquiry and sending immediately a sum of £T 20,000 to relieve the distress at Adana. A telegram from Larnaca, dated May 2, communicates a despatch from Adana which says:—

"The city is still lawless; the estimate of the number of killed in Adana is now 6,500, more having been killed yesterday. In the entire province 30,000 have been killed and 35,000 are penniless, homeless refugees. Adana is being terrorised by 4,000 soldiers, who are looting, shooting and burning. No respect is being shown for the property of foreigners; both the French schools have been destroyed. Fears are felt regarding the American school, while commercial and missionary interests are totally ruined. Confidence in the authorities is still lacking, and further massacres of Christians are feared. The troops, instead of pouring water on the fires, feed the flames with kerosene. Fears are entertained regarding the American missions at Hadjin and Tarsus." Heartrending accounts are being received from Catholic and Protestant missionaries at various points. The soldiers and Bashi Bazouks everywhere behaved with the greatest barbarity—inflamed, it is believed, in some cases by reactionary reports that the revolutionists of April 13 had been overcome by Greeks, Jews and Bulgars. In several places Moslem fanatics set fire to houses and public buildings and the troops fed the flames with kerosene. Every sincere friend of Turkey will wish well to the new administration and particularly to the Sultan whose professions have been of the most liberal kind. Nevertheless anxiety is still felt regarding the permanency of the new *regime* and its capacity to weather the storms through which it may have to pass. In this connection some attention has been excited by a somewhat singular utterance of the Austrian official Telegraph Agency, which this week published a telegram from Constantinople which reports the prevalence there of an idea that the change of ruler is only provisional and that a further transition is to be expected. It was only to be expected that the downfall would enormously increase the number of malcontents among persons directly or indirectly obtaining their living from Yildiz Kiosk, not to speak of the legion of bravoes, spies and other disreputable persons who flourished under the Hamidian *regime*. It is hoped that the prospective reduction of the garrison of the capital will not be carried so far as to leave an insufficient number of troops available to keep order among the thousands of Kurds acting as porters and boatmen.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, MAY 21.

Ahmednagar has been blossoming out in the Theatrical line lately. Last Thursday they gave us a most amusing farce called "His Excellency the Governor," the plot being this:—While at breakfast one morning His Excellency hears that the Honourable Henry Carlton, M. P., from the War Office at Home, intends visiting him to look into the affairs of State, while on a pleasure trip accompanied by his married sister Mrs. Wentworth Bollingbroke and his niece Ethel Carlton. The Governor suddenly finds a distant cousin, who is in reality nothing but a touring actress, arrives on the same day as the Right Hon. Henry Carlton and party and she insists upon being put up by her "dear cousin." Unfortunately or rather fortunately for the plot the famous aloes which only blossom once in a hundred years are in flower and the legend goes that where they flower there is a sudden epidemic of love on the Islands. The plot goes on with everyone falling in love with each other, even the butler gets smitten like his master. Just when things are getting to their highest pitch Captain Reviers rushes in and declares the enemy have risen and are marching towards the Residency. The ladies scream and seize firearms and pokers and start barricading the doors. However Major Kildare of the Midland Fusiliers comes with reinforcements, and when everything is quieted they find the natives were not really rising but were assembling in crowds to welcome the Right Hon'ble Henry Carlton. And so the play ends with Ethel Carlton marrying Captain Charles Carew, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor; the Right Hon'ble Henry Carlton, M.P., marries the touring actress, whose real name is "Stella the Evening Star" but who calls herself "The Countess De Jay." And His Excellency falls in love with the Right Hon'ble Carlton's widow sister Mrs. Wentworth Bollingbroke.

The scenery was beautifully painted by Captain E. L. Bowring, 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment and Private F. A. Best of the same Regiment.

His Excellency Sir Montague Martin, G. C. S. I., was splendidly acted by Captain W. G. Tarbet who looked the part to perfection.

Captain Charles Carew, A. D. C., was taken by Mr. A. P. H. Cadell who made a splendid and good-looking A. D. C.

Mr. P. P. Ford with only one day's rehearsal made a most perfect Right Hon. Henry Carlton; in fact many of the spectators quite thought he had missed his vocation in life. This part was to have been acted by Mr. J. A. Bean but owing to illness he was unable to take part one day before the piece was to be staged. So Mr. Ford kindly stepped in, and we can with all truth say no one could have been more successful with the handling of it.

Mr. E. A. Haskett-Smith was screamingly funny as His Excellency's Private Secretary, Mr. John Baristock; he was so original and kept the house in a continual fit of laughter. Captain Rievers was taken by Mr. S. N. G. Burroughs, and Major Kildare by Mr. B. C. S. Clarke. Other minor parts which need no mention were nevertheless acted splendidly.

Of the ladies I think it was unanimously agreed that the part of Stella de Gex taken by Mrs. Dennys was the most skilfully acted; but Mrs. Wentworth Bollingbroke taken by Mrs. Rice, and Miss Ethel Carlton by Mrs. McKenzie, ran her very close. The ladies seemed to enter into the heart of the play and acted with no small skill, to the smallest detail. I think the inhabitants of Ahmednagar had no idea what talent it possessed, and I hope it won't be long before we see any equally successful piece before the appreciable audience of Ahmednagar. For Act II Mrs. Dennys wore a most becoming pink satin gown which suited her to perfection. Mrs. Rice's black sequin dinner dress was much admired and could only have been worn by a very few people with the success this fair lady wore it. Mrs. McKenzie looked fresh and girlish both in her pink muslin dress and her evening frock of soft white silk.

Certainly a very big word of praise must be said for Major A. H. Dennys, 123rd Outram's Rifles, who made a perfect stage manager. He spared no trouble or worry and never missed a rehearsal, so I've been told. I think we must all agree a stage manager is a thankless task at the most, and one that wants a considerable amount of tact and careful handling.

BY THE WAY.

LORD KITCHENER'S FUTURE.

Lord Kitchener retires from the command in India next September, and the nation is beginning to devise schemes for utilising the wondrous energy, fertile brain, and indomitable will of the great soldier. He is only fifty-nine years of age. His powers of mind and body are still undiminished, as is shown by the masterly carrying out of the reform of the military position in India, and the concentration of the Army at Naini Tal and Poona. The position of Viceroy immediately suggests itself. Under ordinary circumstances and wtih an Occidental people, such an appointment would be open to criticism. It might appear to give too military a character to our rule, to smack of reaction, to mark a halt in the education of the Hindus and Moslems, to take a share in the Government. We may trust to Messrs. Byles, Cotton, Rutherford, and Co. to emphasise these points for all they are worth. But the fact remains, though it is ever hidden from these gentlmen's eyes, that the average Indian, who is content to earn his daily bread and is "blameless in the sphere of household duties" loves to feel a strong hand at the helm of State. It gives him confidence. He knows far better than Liberal M. P.'s the chaos that would result from riding with a snaffle. He would welcome Lord Kitchener as Viceroy, and his opinions are worth considering.

MOODY'S THREAT.

We are not greatly afraid of the enterprise of Henry Mody. It is too late in the day for a man whose country does not appreciate him to turn pirate. Moody was charged with begging. He threatened that if the magistrate dealt with him severely he would give all his energy to the career of a pirate. He added that he had a propensity for piracy. And not Scotland Yard alone, but the whole British Navy would be necessary to stop him. There have been Paul Joneses and Cromwells, he reminded the court, apparently under the impression that they were both Captain Kidds. Moody's scheme is to mobilise the derelicts of the nation and make trouble. It would not be a bad idea to encourage him in this plan. A few thousand of this country's won't work could well be spared, and there need not be the slightest alarm as to their success in the pirate line. They would die of starvation rather than put forth the exertion necessary to chase and board a merchantman.

JULIEKJE.

Her Royal Highness Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, etc., etc., is to be known as Princess Juliana, but her other names have a why and a wherefore. Indeed, to avoid any misconceptions, the Queen herself has issued a statement. The name of Juliana was selected "in remembrance of that ancestress, worthy of all respect and veneration of the two branches of the House of Orange-Nassau, the Countess Juliana." Her second name is to commemorate Louise de Coligny, William the Silent's wife. Her third name is that of the Queen-Mother, her fourth that of her other grandmother, the Duchess of Mecklenburg. Her last is her mother's. It is, of course, impossible to please everybody, but princes and princesses certainly do their best.

THE FATE OF THE HOLBEIN.

It is said that a great Spanish lady, the Duchess of Villahermosa, refused £60,000 offered by an American collector for a portrait by Velasquez, on the ground that the Americans were incapable of due respect for artistic relics. Nothing could be further from the truth as regards the greatest of all collectors across the Atlantic, Mr. Pierpont Morgan. The sincerity of his love for what is best in art is shown by his collection of miniatures, the finest in the world, ranging from Hoblein to Rossetti, his proud ownership of marble busts by Houdon, and of procelain from Sevres, all of which finds a home at Prince's Gate. The directors of American galereis may have as sincere an enthusiasm for old masters as Mr. Pierpont Morgan, but they do not show it as much as they might. According to Sir Philip Burne-Jones's letter to the "Times" they overheat their galleries to such an extent that pictures on panels are sure to crack. If Holbein's "Duchess of Milan" is doomed, as seems not unlikely, to go to America, ugly wrinkles will be written on her brow, and to the grief at her exile will be added unavailing regret at the loss to the world of a masterpiece. It is hardly to be expected from a Free Trade Government, but it were much to be wished that a heavy export duty might be put on Old Masters. We believe that Prince Chigi had to pay £80 for exporting a Botticelli from Rome to France. The question has been made all the more urgent by the impending removal of the duty on the import of work of art into America.

THE HOTEL ASTOR AND ITS AEROPLANE STATION.

The up-to-date American hotel proprietor is beginning to find that new fashions in what he calls "transportation" are likely to make serious demands upon his capital. The Hotel Astor in New York is making a determined bid for the custom of the latest type of traveller. No less than 60,000 square feet on the roof of that building are to be set apart, at a cost of £4,000, as a permanent station for aeroplanes and dirigible balloons.

FISHING FOR MICROBES.

It is not obvious whether the "Lancet" means to recommend fishing for microbes as a sport, but a note in its issue this week headed bacterial bait rather gives that impression. It is possible, it points out, to separate certain kinds of bacteria from other kinds by a process of allurement, employing bates for the purpose. Those bacteria, for example, which re concerned in the process of putrefaction may e trapped or separated from the rest by offering them xygen. A very pretty experiment in this direction consists in employing a thread of a green alga low form of vegetation), which under the influence of the sun's rays evolves oxygen, and placing it a drop of liquid infested with the particular bacte- a. The oxygen-loving bacteria will soon gather und the points at which oxygen is evolved, just as many fishes will be found gathered round a bait- g ground.

ALTERNATIVE BAIT.

Oxygen, however, is not the only bait which can used for the purpose of sorting bacteria. Many ganisms, for example, are allured by the salts of tassium, while others find asparagin or the sap or ce of raw potatoes irresistible. There is plenty of therefore, for lore and disputation among crobe anglers as to the most deadly kinds of it. And if the prey is minute, it is not more for practical purposes than many kinds of fishes t anglers put themselves to a great deal of uble to catch—and count.

OLD-TIME ETIQUETTE.

A survival of an old-time rule of etiquette came to notice the other day (a correspondent writes). An woman, who lives on the upland borders of ncashire and Yorkshire, complained bitterly that had not been invited to the funeral of a close nd. Her daughter interrupted to explain that invitation had certainly come through the post. h," said the old dame, "a bit o' paper! I mak' nought hat. They should ha' come a laithin' (inviting) dely and sit 'em down and had a pot o' drink."

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

Our Ministers are grieved to see
Their overgrown majority;
And so they labour, bit by bit,
In hopes of getting rid of it.

But spite of all that they could do,
Still Scotland to their cause was true
Until they chanced at last to think
Of taxing her peculiar drink.

That settles it; for every Scot
Who takes his whisky, cold or hot.
Will rise the Cabinet to damn
That put a bawbee on his dram.—WORLD.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white or falling off, use "The xican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore every case Grey or White hair" to its original lour without having the disagreeable smell of most Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald where the glands are not decayed. Ask your ists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by emists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

NEW FIBRE FOR PAPER MAKING.

At Macon, Georgia, U.S., a new fibre is being used for paper making. It is known locally as "okra," and is botanically a species of Hibiscus (H. esculentus). The plant, a native of the old world, is easily grown in the Southern States, and furnishes a paper of excellent quality. Gardeners are familiar with the genus Hibiscus as furnishing several showy garden flowers hailing from North America. They belong to the Mallow order, which also contains the cotton plant. A species of Hibiscus furnishes the sun-hemp of India.

AS A VEGETABLE.

Okra, or Gumbo, as it is sometimes called, is largely grown in many parts of the world as a vegetable. The part eaten is the unripe fruit, which is pickled or prepared like asparagus. It is also salted or dried for winter use. The seeds are used as a substitute for coffee, and various parts of the plant have been used medicinally. In the neighbourhood of Constantinople it is cultivated on a large scale. Under the name of Bamujeh it is also one of the favourite vegetables in Egyptian gardens, and was probably grown by the ancient Egyptians.

SPECTACLES FOR SEEING BEHIND.

There are many occasions on which it would be an obvious advantage to see what is going on behind one. Especially, it may be supposed, for a policeman in the discharge of his duties. And Commandant Souie, of the Paris Police, has just invented a pair of spectacles for his subordinates which enables them to do this. This is accomplished by the simple device of placing a pair of small and very accurate concave mirrors on the outer edges of the spectacles. In this can be seen the reflections of what is happening behind. It is claimed that this does not interfere with the forward view.

A SIMPLE TEST FOR MILK.

The "Scientific American" describes a simple method of testing the quality of milk which should prove useful. It is so simple that it can be tried by anyone, and requires no costly or complicated apparatus. The sample to be tested is first thoroughly stirred so as to mix up the cream with the rest. A portion is then diluted with fifty times its volume of water. Holding an ordinary drinking glass, with a fairly broad and flat bottom over a lighted candle in a darkened room, the diluted milk is to be poured into the glass, until the candle flame is just rendered invisible. The depth of the liquid required to do this is a measure of the purity, or otherwise, of the sample. If it measures one inch it may be concluded that the milk has not been watered. Really good quality milk only gives a depth of 7-8in. If the milk has been diluted with half its volume of water, a depth of 1 1-2in. is required to render the candle flame invisible. A depth of 2in. indicates dilution with a equal volume of water, or that the milk has been partly skimmed.

FOSSIL SEEDS.

The deposits in which the recently discovered mammoth remains were found at Selsea have been carefully examined by Mr. Clement Reid, of the Geological Survey. Mr. Reid is well known for his series of remarkable researches on fossil plants, chiefly by means of their seeds. Careful washings and microscopical examinations of clays, &c., often show that they are full of seeds of plants. By means of a careful comparison of these with those of existing species, Mr. Reid has shown, for example, that many of these latter were living in England in preglacial times. In the Selsea deposits Mr. Reid has identified cinquefoil, water milfoil, spike rush, water crowfoot, horned pondweed, two sedges, stitchwort, and mare's-tail.

HOW THE SEEDS ARE PREPARED.

The seeds are prepared in a very ingenious way. When first washed out of the clay they are preserved in formalin. Afterwards they are washed, and finally prepared with paraffin in the following way. While still wet they are placed on glass slides coated with a film of paraffin. The slides being heated the paraffin replaces the water in the seeds. They are finally cleaned with benzine, and are then found to be so tough that they can be handled without danger. Mr. Clement Reid has recently been applying this method of research to the clays of Tegelen-sur-Meuse, in Holland. He concludes that its Flora is a little earlier than that of our Cromer Forest bed.

A BIRD SANCTUARY NEAR LONDON.

Within half an hour's journey from the bustle and turmoil of the City and East End and one can enter almost into the heart of Epping Forest and, treading its quiet glades, watch with delight the ways of the hundreds of little creatures that find protection in the woodlands. You may, if you are fortunate, get a glimpse of one of the many little herds of fallow-deer that roam through the forest; they are darker in colour than those one meets with elsewhere, for these deer of Epping Forest are peculiar, and are supposed to be descendants of the original animals introduced during the days of the Roman occupation. You may get, too, a fleeting glimpse of the beautiful little roe, easily recognisable by its small size and the dainty white spots on its fawn coat. These creatures are not often seen, but they are to be found, nevertheless, in the deeper recesses of the forest, and one must tread quietly and warily in order to catch sight of them.

WOODS FULL OF SONG.

It is, however, the bird-life in this sanctuary of the wild that appeals to the town-dweller; for, especially at this time of year the woods are full of song. Sitting quietly on a grassy knoll on a late April evening surrounded by budding hornbeam and oak, with patches here and there of the snowy-white flowers of the blackthorns howing up strongly against the darker background of sombre hollies, one could hear the oft-repeated cadence of the willow-warbler or a solitary chiff-chaff uttering his sharp and monotonous call in the distance. The chiff-chaff seems to prefer the neighbourhood of gardens, and one finds him more commonly on the borders of the forest. The most delightful of the willow-wrens to meet with is the wood-wren; it is rarer than the other two, and is to be found only in certain localities, but it is well worth seeking, for the short flights, with quivering wings, into the air from the top of some birch and the brilliant little bubbling song that accompanies the flight are interesting to see and hear. The persistent call of the cuckoo, of course, is heard in every quarter, breaking into the chorus of the thrushes and blackbirds around. The alarm-screech of a blackbird uttered incessantly in the near neighbourhood tells of some disturbing element—perhaps a weasel or jay inquisitively re-connoitring near the nest. The jay flourishes exceedingly in this sanctuary. He is a constant disturber of the peace; his noisy voice is harsh, his habits are thievish and bullying. The brilliant colouration of his plumage is his only recommendation and that does not save him from being persecuted in his turn; for he is the only bird not strictly protected in Epping Forest, occasional efforts being made to keep this species within bounds. All three of the woodpeckers are fairly abundant, the lesser spotted variety frequently nesting in the crab-apple trees that are a feature of the forest. These crab-apples were planted in days long gone by for the sake of the deer, when the hunting of them was a Royal pastime and more strict attention was given to their preservation. Another interesting bird here is the hawfinch. Shy and retiring in disposition. It is not often seen, but its early morning ravages among the spring peas in the gardens around are often much in evidence. For the most part the hawfinch gives its attention to the wild stone fruits, and with its powerful beak breaks out the kernel from the hardest stone.

THE REV. WALTER HARRY TRIBE, whose death is announced, was an Indian Chaplain from 1867 to 1892, and was Archdeacon of Lahore during the last seven years of his Indian service. After leaving India he was for a time Chaplain of Algiers, and then became Vicar of Awliscombe, Devon, a charge he resigned in 1905.

WE hear from Simla says the *Pioneer* that a conference is likely to meet there to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter of the improvement scheme. The conference will take into account the money already expended out of Lord Curzon's grant of twenty lakhs, and the sums ear-marked for special objects that must be provided for. When these accounts have been made up it will become clear how much remains from the original sum for further developments in respect of improvements.

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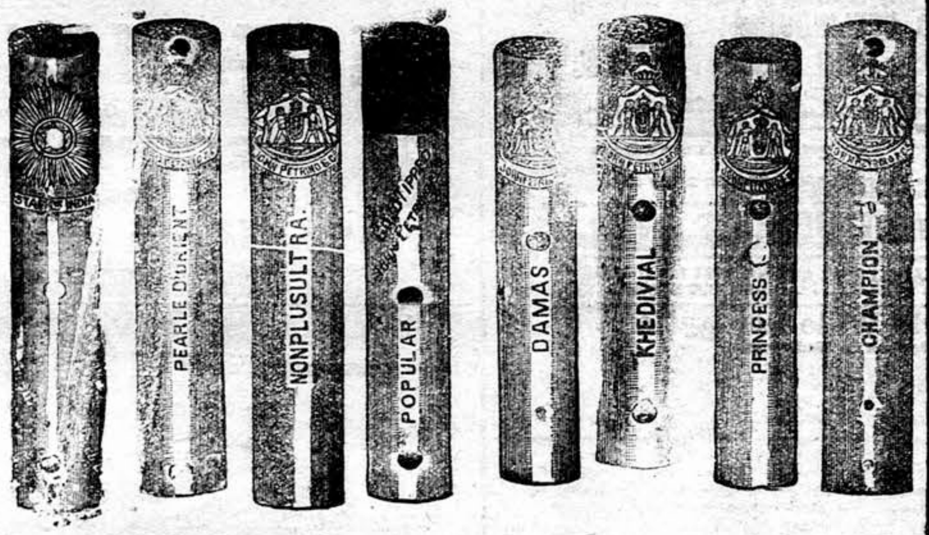

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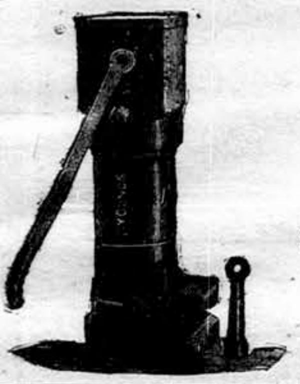

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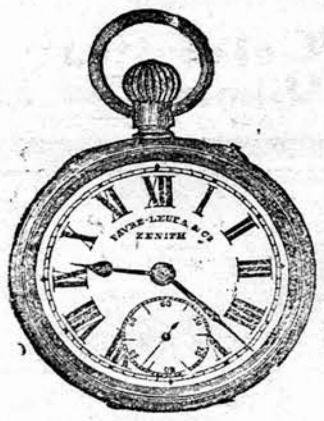

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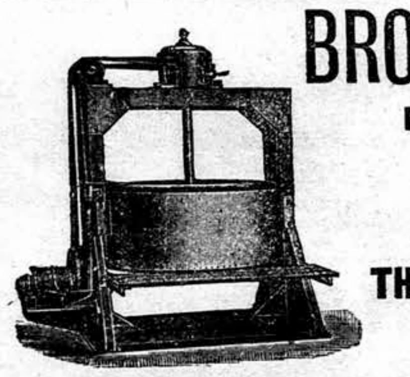

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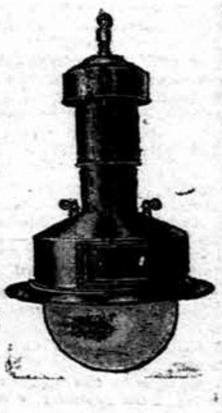

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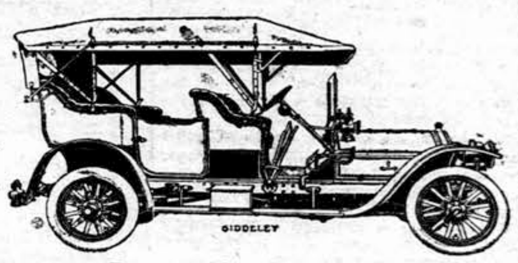

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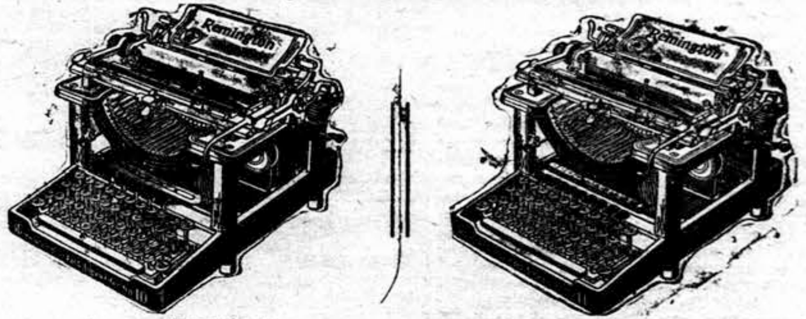

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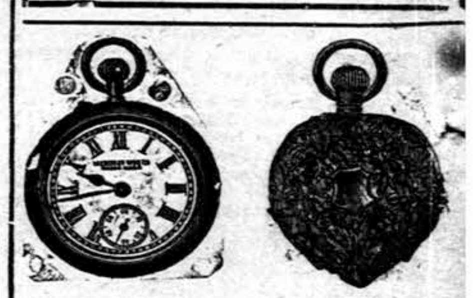

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